

FDR and Congress in Showdown on Subsidies

Maginot in the Air
By James S. Allen
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Thousands Brave Heat At Soviet Tribute Rally

By Michael Singer

Defying the rigors of 94 degree heat which wilted the close-cropped grass at Randall's Island and turned the beautiful horseshoe oval amphitheatre into a smouldering furnace, more than 15,000 New Yorkers yesterday matched the grueling temperature with an outpouring of warmth and devotion to the Soviet Union on the occasion of a "Tribute to Russia" rally, sponsored by Russian War Relief.

See FDR Veto on Subsidy Banning

WASHINGTON, June 27 (UP).—The fight between the administration and Congress over price control subsidies headed tonight toward a second test of Presidential veto powers in which the legislators may again rebuff Mr. Roosevelt by overriding him.

The initial test came last week when Senate and House overrode the President's veto of the Connally-Smith anti-strike bill. A new clash seems certain when Congress delivers to the White House a commodity Credit Corporation bill banning use of CCC funds for rolling back prices and probably vesting food administrator Chester G. Davis with exclusive direction of the production and price program.

A measure will go to the President as soon as differences between Senate and House versions, passed last week, have been compromised. Mr. Roosevelt and Price Administrator Prentiss M. Brown contend that subsidies are the basic plank of their anti-inflation program.

PREDICTS VETO
Sen. Joseph C. O'Mahoney, D., Wis., frankly predicted tonight that the bill, unless modified, will be vetoed.

The only thing that will save the bill from a veto, it was agreed, would be a compromise that would allow Brown to use subsidies in the form to hold prices to the Sept. 15, 1942 level.

O'Mahoney prophesied a veto because the legislation runs counter to the program for combating inflation. It would, he said, prohibit establishment of retail prices below parity and prevent subsidies designed to preserve price ceilings.

OPA took the position that Congress is about to leave the con-

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Hope Miners Will Show Patriotism Today

(Special to the Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, June 27 (UP).—The real test of whether the coal miners will decide to stand by their government without any more hedging or wavering or will continue to play John L. Lewis' sedition game will come tomorrow in the coal fields.

The preponderance of informed opinion here this afternoon was to the effect that the miners would stand by their government and would be back to work tomorrow.

On Saturday more than 150,000 of the 538,000 members of the United Mine Workers still were said not to have reported back to work.

From information coming into Washington today it was thought that most of these men would be back in the pits Monday.

The patriotic stand taken by President Philip Murray of the CIO and William Green of the AFL yesterday in regard to the continuation of the no-strike pledge has helped greatly to bring to the min-

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Communists Nominate Council Candidates

Communists in three New York counties, meeting in separate conventions, mapped steps to organize a coalition of all patriotic elements in the respective counties for the election of a win-the-war City Council in the fall elections and nominated their own Councilmanic candidates.

Colo. Munitions Train Explodes

GRAND JUNCTION, Colo., June 27 (UP).—Two freight cars loaded with munitions caught fire in the railroad yards here today and the population of Grand Junction was panic-stricken, believing the town was under enemy attack as bullets and shell fragments ripped through and over the streets.

Seven persons were injured.

The panic was heightened when city officials turned to sound a warning, turned on the fire siren in a continuous blast—the signal for an air raid alert.

Residents were awakened by the first explosions about 2 A. M. shells exploded at irregular intervals until 8:30 A. M.

The most seriously injured person was Charles Downing, fire department chief, whose right arm was amputated after he was struck by a fragment of a shell which exploded 30 feet from him.

The hero of the incident was V. I. Griffith, switchman who saw the fire and uncoupled the two munitions cars from the remainder of the train.

Cause of the fire had not been determined.

Actual damage to the city was slight. One shell ripped through the attic of a private home, but for the most part the bullets screamed over the town or exploded in the air, spraying the streets with flying bits of steel.

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MAYOR LA GUARDIA

Mayor Blames Congress for Food Crisis

Mayor LaGuardia yesterday appealed to Congress to act "intelligently," "patriotically," and "speedily," in settling the crisis in food distribution and prices.

Speaking over station WNYC in his regular Sunday broadcast, the Mayor hinted that perhaps Congress is to blame for the serious food situation.

"Certainly, it has done a lot to confuse the administrative agencies of Government," he said. "While bills against subsidies are voted, the same day, committees report authorization for limited subsidies. It is no wonder the processors, the wholesalers and retailers do not know where they stand."

He again asked that subsidies be granted to producers in order to keep prices down.

SORRY PICTURE

The Mayor painted a sorry picture of meat, milk and poultry supplies for the near future.

In Washington last week, he found Food Administrator Chester Davis did not seem to have any punch for his job.

"I don't know just what is wrong. The atmosphere there seemed to be one of frustration rather than one of determination."

After touching on many subjects, the Mayor called upon all New Yorkers to work together and fight off any rumors of discord and disunity.

"How many times," he declared, "have I stated that a rumor, skillfully spread, might cause great consternation among groups of our people. We know that it is a technique of the Nazis. We know that it is the technique of the fascist but unfortunately I must say that this technique is employed right here in our own country."

Hot Weather Blitz Continues Onslaught

That's going to be hot again today. That's what the weather man says, at any rate. Even after 17 days of scorching temperature for New York, the custodian of the weather would not relax on that prediction last night.

There will be scattered thunder storms, said the weather man when interviewed yesterday in the midst of a blistering afternoon. There is a promise of gentle, moderate winds and that may make it seem cooler. But the general undertone of warmth in the weather will go on for at least the next 24 hours.

As the weather prophet was being twitted for such a weather prediction, the barometer registered an official 80 degrees at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon. While that did not measure up to the 92 at the same hour on Saturday or to the 94.2 degrees at 12:30 noon of the latter day, it was still HOT.

The hundreds of thousands who sought refuge at the beaches testified to that fact, and the crowded pools in the city parks were in some cases lined three deep with folks seeking a dive into the cooling waters.

San Francisco Gets Air Raid Alert

(By United Press)

The San Francisco area was put on an air raid alert with the blue signal light continuing for more than half hour before the all clear was sounded at 1:32 P.M. Pacific War Time, the National Broadcasting Co. here reported.

San Francisco radio stations were off the air for more than an hour, NBC said.

While Congress Runs Riot:

Robeson Sings of Negro, White Unity

By Adam Lapin

(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 27.—Washington can be a very depressing place. A Jim Crow capital, a town with marble buildings which nobody calls home, a town with wide streets and spacious lawns and overcrowded rooming houses, a town where little men on Capitol Hill are undermining our war against fascism.

But Washington can at times rise to the dignity of a great capital of democracy.

It was last Friday night. Congress had just done a job on the President's veto of the Smith-Connally bill, and had blocked the subsidy program in the bargain.

And at the open-air Watergate concert, which is a long established institution in Washington, a great Negro artist, Paul Robeson, was scheduled to sing.

But on Friday night every street car for miles around was filled with Negroes and whites going to hear Paul Robeson. And great streams of people, Negro and white, crowded the grassy walks on the way to the Watergate.

Lingering red streaks of sunset were still in the sky. There were thousands and thousands of people, Negro and white, sitting on wooden seats facing a wooden barge in the Potomac where the National Symphony Orchestra plays every night during the summer months.

There were people lined up on the graceful, stone bridges overlooking the barge, people sitting on the grass around the improvised

RAF Hammers Messina; Six Raids 'Softens' Kiska

Planes Also Assault Foe In Solomons

WASHINGTON, June 27 (UP).—Fighter-escorted American bombers pounded Japanese installations on Kiska in six new raids Saturday, setting a pace of attack similar to that which preceded the U. S. ground offensive against the enemy on Attu, the Navy revealed today.

The new attacks, bringing the total to nine in a period of 24 hours, were made by Billy Mitchell and Ventura medium bombers, escorted by Lockheed Lightning fighters while the U. S. fliers striking at the enemy on the other end of the Pacific, were carrying out four assaults on enemy-held installations in the Solomons.

It was the second successive day that Kiska, last Japanese-held outpost in the Aleutians, had felt the weight of American bombs after a four-day lull that presumably was caused by poor flying weather.

The communiqué reported that hits were scored among Japanese aircraft positions and in the main camp area. Poor visibility had prevented observation of results of Friday's three raids, in which Army Liberators, Billy Mitchells and Ventura bombers participated.

'SOFTENING UP'

The two-day raids were a continuation of the "softening up" operations against the enemy's last remaining foothold in the western hemisphere.

At the other end of the far-flung battle front, Army and Navy aircraft collaborated in assaults against the Japanese north of America-held Guadalcanal and the Russell Islands.

GIANT Army Liberator bombers started a number of fires in a raid on Ballale Island in the Shortland area. Another formation of the four-motored craft hit Japanese positions at Poporang Island, one half mile south of Shortland, but results were not observed.

Later the same morning Navy Dauntless dive bombers and Avenger torpedo bombers, with Wildcat fighter escort, hit the enemy's big base at Munda, on the south coast of New Georgia, in the central Solomons. Another formation of dive and torpedo bombers with Wildcat escorts raided Vila on Kolombangara Island.

Minor Battles On Soviet Front

LONDON, June 27 (UP).—Soviet Russia's noon communiqué told of minor engagements, largely artillery trench mortar and scouting operations, in the Smolensk area, the Balakleya area of the Donets River, the Mius River front west of Rostov and Finlay Karlov.

On the Karelian front, the noon communiqué said, Soviet scouts ambushed a German column, killed a company of German troops and captured prisoners and spoils.

Shuttling Over the Axis



Shuttle-bombing has been developed to intensify the plastering of Axis bases in Europe. Bombers take off from Britain at night, pound Italy and Sicily under cover of darkness and land by daylight in North Africa in comparative safety. Reloading, they leave on the return trip in daylight, arriving over German targets at night. Then, on to England.

War Guilty Must Be Punished--De Gaulle

ALGIERS, June 27 (UP).—Gen. Charles De Gaulle, reviewing Allied troops in Tunis today, said in one of several speeches that Europe and the democracies face a future of blood, tears and ruins unless those guilty for starting the war are punished.

De Gaulle, whose main speech said that steps must be taken to prevent for all time a resurgence "of the spirit of domination."

He also warned Italy, which he called one of the "unfortunate" collaborators of Adolf Hitler, that it could not expect anything from the Allies but hard blows until it falls.

Reviewing the war as a whole, De Gaulle said that France "was first stupefied at the sudden brutality and disaster" but he said

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Stalin Praises French Fight

(By United Press)

Replying to a message from the French National Committee of Liberation on the occasion of the second anniversary of the Russian-German war, Premier Joseph

Stalin praised French resistance to Nazi oppression and expressed the Soviet Union's conviction in the final victory of the United Nations.

A Tass News Agency dispatch reported by the Federal Communications Commission said Sunday.

Stalin's message, addressed to Gen. Charles De Gaulle and Henri Honore Giraud in Algiers, said:

"I thank you and the French Committee of National Liberation for greetings on the occasion of the second anniversary of the war of liberation of the Soviet Union against the Hitlerite invaders."

"The Soviet people regard with deep sympathy the manly struggle of the French people against Hitlerite oppression, and those efforts which are being effected by the best people of France and its armed forces, as they form in the name of the liberation and re-birth of France."

"The Soviet people are convinced that the United efforts of the Allies will terminate in final and complete victory over our common enemy."

Allies Pound Ferry Link To Mainland

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, North Africa, June 27 (UP).—Taking up where Flying Fortresses from French Africa left off only a few hours earlier, RAF heavy bombers of the Middle East Command gave the battered Messina ferry terminal in Sicily another terrific pounding Friday night, a Cairo communiqué reported today.

Fires sprang up near oil tanks and around the previously shattered main railway station at Messina, the communiqué said, as Allied fliers strove to keep immobile the

Bulletin
LONDON, June 27 (UP).—RAF planes, battering Germany and its occupied territory in three separate operations, carried the unparalleled Allied air campaign into its second week of relentless bombing today.

Big British bombers roared out through the night, and attacked unspecified objectives in western and northern Germany while intruder patrols of fighter aircraft attacked air fields and destroyed enemy planes in northern France, the Air Ministry announced.

main communications link between the invasion-threatened island and the Italian mainland.

Scarcely a day has passed in the last two weeks without a heavy raid on Messina or on the two terminals on the opposite side of the Strait at San Giovanni and Reggio Calabria.

Friday's daylight attack on Messina by around 100 Flying Fortresses was the heaviest to date, and new details showed 25 enemy fighters were destroyed in running dogfights instead of the 19 previously announced.

One bomber, damaged early in the operation, came under attack by swarms of Axis fighters as it dropped out of formation but it fought them off successfully in a battle lasting to within sight of the African coast and shot down seven of the enemy—a new record for one Fortress in this theater.

The crippled Fortress made a forced landing away from its base.

Kings County Ahead In 'Daily' Press Drive

With many of the sections not heard from as yet, the New York State Communist Party Fund and Press Drive this year is getting started rather slowly, from indications thus far. The Drive started on June 15, and is scheduled to end August 31.

At the end of 10 days of the drive, \$16,000 out of the State quota of \$200,000 had come in, including a total of 223 Worker subs of the 13,000 quota.

Leading the state is the Kings County organization which turned in \$6,300 of its \$80,000 quota, or approximately 10 1/2 per cent. Two se-

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K. P. for Lewis, Says Army Paper

ALGIERS, June 27 (UP).—The U. S. Army newspaper, Stars and Stripes, in a front page box today expressed the hope of seeing John L. Lewis in uniform, so he could be given kitchen police duty.

"Should the President's suggestion taking all future strikers into the army as non-combatants by raising the age limit from 45 to 65 be realized, then there is a chance of seeing John L. Lewis in uniform," it said. "He's 63. Just imagine putting him on K.P."

Globally « » Yours

By the Daily Worker Foreign Department

Before the president of Paraguay, Higinio Morinigo left the country last week, he was visited by a delegation from the CIO's Latin American committee, of which Jacob S. Potofsky, general secretary of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, is chairman. Morinigo denied the reliable reports that a pro-fascist organization known as the "War Front" is really running his country. As for the dozens of labor leaders imprisoned, Morinigo said they were "subversive elements."

Incidentally, Potofsky's committee has been doing a job in bringing American labor's viewpoint to some of the South American governments. They interviewed the President of Bolivia on the tin-strike massacres, and have been pressing the Board of Economic Warfare and the State Department for fair wage and labor clauses in all contracts with South America. But the committee might speak up on the Codelilla case in Argentina.

Pierre Laval, the gauleiter of France, is planning to form a new French army and have Vichy declare war on the USSR. Frenchmen who wish to avoid forced labor in Germany can join this anti-Soviet army. Thus, a strange dialectic. The French army captured by Hitler was turned to forced labor. Now the forced laborers are being groomed into an army. But just as Hitler can't get his prisoners to work, Laval won't be able to get his workers to fight.

Rumors of a monarchical restoration in France's Spain, with ex-Afonso's third son, Don Juan, taking the throne are not so far-fetched. Significant British circles have always favored a monarchy. Franco himself might see some way of prolonging his power and over-coming quarrels with the Regentes. Neither would Hitler mind if a restoration for Spain were indicative of Allied plans for other parts of Europe. Such a move would also influence things in Italy. But can the United Nations afford the impact of a restoration on the peoples of Europe?

Up in Canada, the minister for justice, Louis St. Laurent, responsible for banning the Canadian Communists, has just admitted social relations with the notorious fifth columnist, James Franceschini, of Toronto. Franceschini was interned in 1940 for doing Mussolini's work in Canada. . . . King George VI is presenting Stalingrad with a special sword, four feet long, a two-edged blade of the hardest steel, inscribed in both Russian and English. "To the steel-hearted citizens of Stalingrad," the inscription will read "the gift of King George VI in token of the homage of the British people." . . . The Yugoslavian cabinet crisis is still unresolved, but the government-in-exile's publicity bureau is still putting out fantastic tales about Mikhailovich. . . . Most impressive stories in last week's news came from Mexico City, reporting the really national turn-out in homage to the mother of Luis Carlos Prestes. . . . Problem of clearing up the situation in Martinique and Guadeloupe is complicated by the fact that the population is strong for de Gaulle. The State Department is stuck with its own man, Admiral Robert. Only a popular move would get him out but that would reveal the powerful de Gaulle feeling, at which the State Department is much embarrassed. . . .

"Globally Yours" has gotten modest comment from readers but almost everyone raises our name. Unless a sizable proportion of our faithful rise in anger against any change of name, nominations are open again, and anything can happen by next Wednesday.

He Lived to Tell About Nazi Camp of Death

By Lieut. Nikolai Pylikhin

Reprinted from *Komsomolskaya Pravda*

(By Wireless to Inter-Continental News)

MOSCOW, June 27.—Before the war I worked in a radio shop in Moscow. The Red Army draft called me up on June 25, 1941, and on Oct. 8—a little more than three months later—I was taken prisoner by the Germans at Vyazma.

That day marked the beginning of a horrible nightmare.

Along with other prisoners I was driven to the town of Roslavl. For seven days and nights we were hounded forward without being given a crumb of bread. Finally we reached a camp—a field encircled with four rows of barbed wire.

In addition to ourselves, two and a half thousand civilians, both women and old people, were rounded up in the camp. Twice a day we were given a cup of water with oatmeal. The people began to swell from hunger, many of them growing so weak that they could no longer move about. Dozens died.

Finally we were told that we would be transferred from Roslavl to Smolensk. Conditions here were more terrible than in Roslavl. The food consisted of horsemeat.

Some time later we were loaded into freight cars—80 persons in each—and given 200 grams of bread apiece, after which the doors were tightly closed. It appears we were being taken to Minsk. It was a three-day journey. We nearly froze; we were not given a drop of water.

OVER HALF DEAD

When the doors of the freight cars were flung open at the Minsk station it was found that 40 per cent of the prisoners had died either of hunger or of cold. Those who were too weak to move were shot by the Germans, while those who could still walk were driven to a camp on Sovetskaya Street.

On the third day after our arrival Gestapo agents drove us to a place where our train of death was drawn up to dig pits and bury the prisoners who had died from hunger or cold or those who had been shot. We buried some 500 of our comrades.

I remember that as we were carrying the corpses to the pits a train loaded with prisoners pulled in from Borisova. The prisoners were huddled on open flatcars and few were those who came off alive from that terrible train that bitterly cold December day.

The corpses were thrown off the flatcars and buried in the ground there and then. Those who crawled off the flatcars were mere shadows of their former selves.

I decided to escape the first chance I got. The chance came one day while I was working on the street. When one of the guards had his back turned to me, I moved away, and then ran for dear life. I was again captured and driven to Ostrovich, to a camp where the prisoners were used for work on the railway.

On the fourth day after I had been captured I escaped again with other comrades. It took us a whole month to reach the Bryansk forests from the town of Ostrovich.

In the early part of February, 1942, I joined a partisan detachment

operating in the Bryansk forests, and thus had a chance to get into action against the accursed Germans.

Finally, on Nov. 27, 1942, I was seriously wounded in the chest and my comrades took me across the front line and brought me to Moscow for treatment.

Brazilian Planes Pursue Subs

RIO DE JANEIRO, June 26 (UP).

—A Brazilian air force plane attacked an enemy submarine during the past 48 hours off the coast of Brazil, it was reported today. Results were not known.

Several Brazilian submarine chasers operating from Rio de Janeiro also sought the submarine. It was reported without confirmation that the submarine under attack was one of a large pack.

The U-boats were reported off the coast of Rio de Janeiro, on the southern side of the Brazilian "bulge" which juts eastward into the South Atlantic.

It was the first indication Axis submarines again were operating in the South Atlantic. No action had been reported in the area for some time.

India Communists Warn Against Efforts Of British Gov't to Aggravate Disunity

By Purna Chara Joshi

(By Cable to the Daily Worker)

BOMBAY, June 27.—An alarming development here, leading to a further breach between the Moslem League and the All-India National Congress, is the government's intervention to set up Moslem League ministries in the provinces of Bengal, Punjab and Sind. Similar attempts are being made in Bihar and the United Provinces.

The ministries of these provinces were formerly under the control of the All-India National Congress, which is now banned, and from which the leading ministers resigned in protest over the political persecutions last summer.

The establishment of a Moslem ministry on the frontier has further embittered members of the Congress, who have thrown a challenge to an ex-Congress member—now a Moslem minister—asking him to resign and try out in the elections.

COUNTER-CHALLENGE

The minister, however, issued a counter-challenge, asking Congress

members of the legislature to resign and try out in the elections.

It is in this atmosphere that the elections are taking place in many constituencies, where Congress-League contests are going on.

The Communist Party of India is coming out against this fratricidal war.

The Communists are asking the League and other non-Congress parties to take the release of the Congress leaders and the setting up of a national government as two planks of their ministerial program, thus refusing to form an anti-Congress front.

At the same time the Communists are asking Congress members to realize that this fratricidal war will not help our nation, therefore they should contest the elections not in an anti-Moslem League campaign but in a campaign for the release of their leaders and for the setting up of a national government on the basis of Congress-League unity with full recognition of self-determination for minorities.

In other non-Congress provinces

a situation is developing similar to that in Bihar and the United Provinces, although the ministries in these other provinces are not yet formed.

A significant election took place in Madras during the first week of June.

A well-known Congress member brought about an upset in a contest for the Assembly in a by-election. His election appeal to the voters made it clear that the Congress stood against sabotage and was in favor of national defense under a national government based on Congress-League unity.

COMMUNISTS JOINED

His opponent represented the Justice Party, a most reactionary old-fashioned communal organization. The Congress candidate's election meetings were banned by the Police Commissioner under Rule 56. Previous to the Police Commissioner's order, the Justice candidate held a meeting and four Communists who were working for the Congress candidate were arrested.

Japanese Successes Are Passing, Soviets Declare

By E. Zhukov

Reprinted from "War and the Working Class," Soviet Magazine

(By Wireless to Inter-Continental News)

MOSCOW, June 27 (ICN).—The war in the Pacific has been in progress for 18 months. Many major events have occurred since then which have changed the situation in southeastern Asia in many respects.

The Japanese troops have occupied a number of important territories. Having captured the Philippines, Indo-China, Malay Archipelago, and Burma, the Japanese military

reached the frontier of India. Japan's naval and air forces tried to secure a foothold at the approaches to Australia.

Some rather supersensitive observers hastened to draw conclusions about the significant and even allegedly steadily growing strength of Japanese imperialism. . . .

Japan was able to gain these successes at the first stage of the war in the Pacific, but these successes were determined solely by transitory factors which favored Japan.

The first of these factors was the suddenness of the Japanese attack. At the beginning of the war in the Pacific the Japanese military circles staked mainly on the unexpectedness of the enemy, on the effect of a surprise blow and on the unfavorable geographical positions of the Anglo-American territories in the Far East from the point of view of their great vulnerability from the direction of Japan.

VICHY'S HELP

The Japanese occupation of Indo-China, with the assistance of the mercenary Vichy-French admiralty and the Japanese presence in Thailand, created the requisites for the envelopment from the rear and capture by a land onslaught of the most important British naval fortress of Singapore.

All this taken together gave Japan the favorable conditions which led to serious reverses for the United States and Britain during the first six months of the war in the Pacific. After six months, however, the situation changed in favor of the United States and Britain.

The outcome of the big naval battles in the spring and summer of 1942 in the Coral Sea and near Midway Island showed that the United States and Great Britain had recovered from the consequences of the treacherous blow.

By the end of the first year of the Pacific war, Japan's temporary advantages had already been liquidated. The Japanese offensive order petered out. The Allied forces caused the Japanese serious losses also in northern Burma.

The stubborn struggle which developed since the summer of 1942 at the distant approaches to Australia ended in the retreat of the Japanese troops. In May, 1943, serious failure met Japan's attempts to secure herself a base for future active operations in the northern Pacific.

American troops dislodged the Japanese from Attu. All this shows that as soon as the Japanese encountered serious Allied resistance, they proved no longer capable of retaining the strategic initiative.

DEFENSIVE TACTICS

At present the Japanese are everywhere changing to the defensive. The attention of Japanese imperialism is greatly centered today on retaining the vast territories still in their hands. With this end in view Japan is trying to act not only with military means.

Japan has long planned to establish domination over the countries situated along the coast of the Pacific and Indian Oceans. Japanese imperialism is casting a greedy eye on India, Australia, New Zealand, Alaska and other countries.

The plans of the most ardent Japanese militarists provide also for the seizure of the Far Eastern territories of the Soviet Union.

Imperialist claims to Japan's leading role in the "Greater East Asian Espanses" were first officially formulated in the notorious tri-partite pact signed by Ger-

many, Italy and Japan on Sept. 27, 1940.

Could Japan seriously calculate on capturing and retaining by sheer force of arms the vast expanse of "Greater East Asia"? Even the most aggressive elements among the Japanese military circles harbored no such illusions.

Nevertheless, they hoped to satisfy their rapacious appetites if they could succeed in convincing the peoples of Asia that the Japanese were allegedly bringing them the possibility for "prosperity" and "liberation" from the United States and Great Britain.

More than this, Japan hoped that in case this propaganda were successful it would ensure her the use of part of the local population (for example, in India) against the British and Americans.

KOREA, MANCHUKUO

Already in the early years of her capitalist development Japan used the same disguise to cover up her predatory policy, manifesting "concern" for the "liberation" of Korea from the foreign yoke. In 1932 Japan created Manchukuo and proclaimed it an "independent state." In reality this was not true. Manchukuo was flooded with Japanese troops and the Japanese became the sole rulers of all her important branches of administration and economy.

The same situation was established also in the Japanese-occupied provinces of China. The Japanese henchman Wang Ching-wei in Nanking, styles himself the head of the Chinese government. On this model they want to build a "New Order" in East Asia.

The Japanese imperialists consider that the building of the "New Order" in East Asia, that is, the creation of a new, vast colonial empire, is possible of realization only with the extensive use of protective "Pan-Asiatic" phraseology. The "Greater East Asia Prosperity Sphere," an accepted term in Japanese governmental documents used to designate Japanese colonial activity, is in essence a huge smoke-screen called upon to undermine the resistance of the peoples subjected to Japanese aggression.

PAN-ASIA SLOGAN

In the course of the Pacific war Japan's territorial conquests have been rendered considerably easier due to the extensive use by the Japanese of the Pan-Asiatic doctrine. Japanese imperialism also placed no small hope on its ability to mislead certain circles in India. It is not only trying to strengthen the old but in creating new puppet regimes in East Asia.

For example, the Japanese militarists fabricated new, pro-Japanese "governments" in Burma and in the Philippines. This naturally is not accidental, for precisely in Burma and the Philippines the development of the anti-Japanese guerrilla movement was most effective.

Nevertheless, in all of the temporarily captured Japanese territories the real, undivided power is in the hands of the Japanese generals.

Richest among the temporarily captured territories are British Malaya and the Dutch East Indies. With the occupation of these countries the Japanese came into possession of important raw material resources. Nevertheless the Japanese did not receive these riches completely intact.

The Japanese were unquestionably unable to effect a quick restoration of the damage. Therefore it

must not be considered that all the wealth for which these occupied territories were famous before the war in the Pacific had fallen into the hands of Japan.

Before the Japanese attack on China in 1937 Japan received from China far greater quantities of coal, ore and other materials than after the beginning of the war. This undoubtedly is even more true of the newly captured British Malaya, the Dutch East Indies and the Philippines, where the guerrilla detachments operating in the Japanese rear are preventing the speedy restoration of the economy.

NO GREAT SUPPLIES

It is hardly probable that the wealth acquired in the temporarily captured districts will afford the Japanese the possibility of amassing additional stocks of strategic raw materials or fuel. At best it would only make up for the raw material or fuel formerly imported by Japan from abroad, the supply of which ceased since the war.

The regular shipment of material values captured by the Japanese is hampered by inadequate shipping facilities. Japan still lags far behind her adversaries with respect to economic might and wealth.

The Japanese are trying to exaggerate the importance of their successes in the Pacific war. They are alleging that the loss by the British and Americans of their possessions in the southwestern Pacific dealt irreparable damage to the economy of the United States and Britain. This is of course untrue. The United States and Britain have the possibility of receiving adequate rubber to satisfy their demand from Brazil, and tin from Bolivia.

For the United States and Britain, their temporary territorial losses in Asia in no way imply serious difficulties with regard to the conduct of the war. The loss of the Philippines, Guam and other Pacific islands has not affected the economic might of the United States.

On the other hand the temporary successes of Japan have not only been dearly paid for by the Japanese armed forces, but in a certain sense have increased the military vulnerability of Japan. The Japanese armed forces are obliged to operate a tremendous distance away from their main bases, which renders their uninterrupted supply extremely difficult. The losses of the Japanese navy and merchant shipping are steadily growing and are practically irreplaceable.

The British and American navies naturally have also suffered heavily in the Pacific. But firstly these losses have not undermined the sea power of Britain and the United States, and secondly the production capacity of American ship-building alone ensures a steady supply of warships to the Allied navies.

The past year and a half of the war in the Pacific has clearly shown that the outward successes of Japanese imperialism are of a transitory character. Clearly, events are already developing unfavorably for Japan. The basic, permanently acting factors of the war, which will determine the final victory of our Anglo-American allies, are more and more coming to the forefront.

The temporary rule of the Japanese imperialists in occupied British, French, American and Dutch possessions in the Pacific is incapable of injecting invigorating strength into the organism of Japan, exhausted by protracted wars.

Despite these obstacles, the Congress candidate secured 70 per cent of the votes polled.

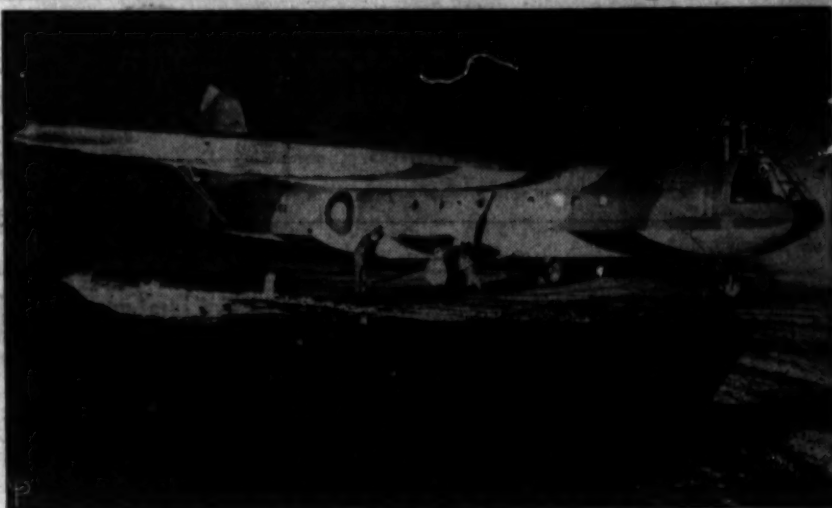
Gopinath Srivastava, prominent Congress member and ex-parliamentary secretary of the United Provinces, was released from jail, and on that occasion issued a statement welcoming the Communist Party's unity and feed campaigns.

Srivastava sharply repudiated the charge that the Congress was responsible for sabotage, and emphasized that Congress sympathies in this war lie with the Allies.

But the Congress could not actively participate in the war effort, he said, because of the British government's refusal to form a genuine national government which alone could create the conditions wherein sufficient popular enthusiasm would be possible.

Finally, he congratulated the Communist Party for its propaganda on behalf of Congress-League unity. He heartily supported the idea of Congress-League unity on the basis of self-determination for the Moslem minority.

Glider for Invasion Training



Ground crew members move a huge British glider to a runway somewhere in England just before it was towed upon a night flight. Glider pilots are given intensive training in all kinds of flying weather to prepare them for the coming invasion. They must be ready to glide under any condition.

Davies, General Miller, Hillman Call for U.S.-Soviet Unity

Following are excerpts from the speeches at the Randall's Island "Tribute to Russia" rally by former Ambassador Joseph E. Davies; Brig. Gen. Troup Miller, U. S. Army; and Sidney Hillman, President, Amalgamated Clothing Workers.

Former Ambassador

Joseph E. Davies:

We will not forget those days when the advance guard of the Nazis came to within eighteen miles of the Kremlin. Women and children were evacuated from Moscow. Non-combatants and diplomats left the city. But Marshal Stalin stayed. The workers stayed. The people stayed. Moscow stood.

Then, that new giant killer, the Red Army, which for six long months had retreated, struck. It took the initiative. It drove the invaders back. It gave them no rest by day or by night in the Russian snows. And the myth of German invincibility cracked with the ice of the Russian Spring.

The mightiest land army of all time had met its match in an army, a government, and an industry not yet twenty-one years of age.

UNTOLD SUFFERING

A titanic struggle swayed over the vast land of the Soviet Union for two long bitter years. Terrible suffering, millions of casualties, a saga of heroic deeds by the Soviet people unfolded before our eyes.

The overwhelming necessity of the Soviet Union and ourselves, and indeed of all of the United Nations, is that out of this war, there should come some post-war cooperation as would make the world a reasonably safe and decent place for people to live in, in peace. To effect this it is clear that an agreement between the great nations of the earth is required. In our private lives, we do not refrain from entering into advantageous contracts with other parties, which are beneficial to both parties, because we happen to be of different political or religious beliefs. What we do require is confidence in the word of the other party. Is it not perfectly clear that this same principle should apply to nations as well as to individuals?

These gatherings, during the past week, held not only in our country, but in the Dominion of Canada, in the Central and South American nations, and in the United Nations all over the earth, all demonstrate the faith and confidence which the free peoples of the world give to our Soviet ally, not only in matters affecting the war, but in matters affecting the post-war reconstruction.

Mutual trust, respect, and confidence between the Soviet Union and the people of the United Nations is no less vital to winning the war. Hitler recognizes that. He and his satellites have been trying desperately for years to prevent it, or to destroy it. At this hour it is practically their only hope. Clearly, we should not give him aid or comfort in that purpose.

So far as we are concerned, there is little need for us, on this day, to bestow an accolade upon the Soviet people and the Red Army. History will attend to that.

It is rather for us, on this day, to dedicate ourselves to the great tasks that face us. The war is still to be won. Even with "unconditional surrender," there can be no victory unless peace, for at least a time, shall come to our descendants. To contribute to these high purposes, we must use our intelligence as well as our emotions.

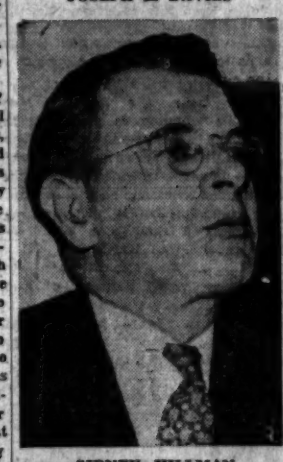
From that point of view, you and I know two things: There can be no certain victory in this war without Russia. There can be no post-war adjustment, and no post-war peace that will be effective with Russia outside of it. Like the rest of the nations winning this war, Russia is too big to be left out. What is more important still, is that no great enterprise for peace could be justly projected without the Soviet Union included as a respected, full and trusted partner. They have earned it. They deserve it. The world needs it.

Brigadier General Troup Miller, U. S. Army:

Our Commander-in-Chief, commenting on the ability of the Russians to hold on, has said: "For many months, in spite of



JOSEPH E. DAVIES



SIDNEY HILLMAN

edgment of their amazing accomplishments. They have set an example in faith, courage and endurance which has not only supported them through two years of dreadful war but has inspired the armies of their Allies to greater efforts.

The Russians have shown the world that the story of the Nazi Superman was a myth. Likewise a splendid group of British, American and Soviet Doughboys in North-west Africa have helped to explode that theory.

When these three forces are afforded an opportunity on land to strike a simultaneous, concerted blow against this so-called Superman his defeat will be inevitable.

As a soldier in one Army of the United Nations, it is with the greatest pride and pleasure that I salute our heroic allies, to whom you have gathered to pay tribute here today.

Sidney Hillman, President, Amalgamated Clothing Workers:

Let us join today with Americans in every walk of life in expressing our gratitude to and admiration of our Soviet ally and our deep affection for its people.

We believe that the firmest coalition between Russia, England and the United States in the prosecution of this war is the surest and, indeed, the only guarantee of final victory.

We believe that the projection of that coalition into the post-war period offers the one great hope that the next generation can live a full, secure and more abundant life, free of the dread of aggression, war and destruction which has overhung us for the last quarter century.

We therefore believe that one of the important tasks before us is to promote closer understanding between the Soviet people and ourselves, to clear away all misconceptions and suspicion which have divided us in the past, and by every means to deepen and extend the collaboration between our governments and our people. . . .

It has been said in tribute to the Soviet Union that her resistance to Hitler's onslaught has given us the priceless gift of time. To say this and no more is vastly to underestimate the contribution which she has made to our common cause.

The tremendous counter-blow which the Red Army has struck, the millions of enemy troops and the vast quantities of material which it has put out of action on the Eastern Front created the pre-condition for the successes which our own arms have won so far.

Without them, we would not have arrived at this decisive moment—the full realization of the coalition warfare, planned by Roosevelt, Churchill and Stalin through an Anglo-American invasion of the European continent and the coordination of our blow with the Soviet blow in the great offensives which will crush Hitler and his satellites.

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Guilty Must Be Punished—De Gaulle

(Continued from Page 1)

that France is unchanged and that when victory is won "we will be the same people with the same natural background and head the same empire."

He said it was well known that French liberation must come from the "heroic British" who saved the world; the admirable Russians who fought door to door the hardest of all battles and the strength of America which not only placed forces in each theater of war but then gave irresistible strength through raw materials, and industrial production. "We know also the Allies have not forgot that France in the last 35 years always joined the common cause."

LINE THE STREETS

De Gaulle assured his listeners that all small nations have the same right to live and to develop themselves in freedom.

ALOIERS, June 27 (UP).—Final plans for Gen. Henri Honoré Giraud's impending visit to the United States, where he is expected to discuss military matters with President Roosevelt and Gen. George C. Marshall, Army Chief-of-Staff, are to be made at Tuesday's plenary session of the French Committee for National Liberation, authoritative French sources said today.

An official announcement regarding Giraud's departure for Washington, probably before the end of this week, is likely to be made in a communiqué after the meeting.

MARCHAL GETS MOROCCO POST

ALOIERS, June 27 (UP).—Leon Marchal, former counselor of the French Embassy in Washington, today was appointed Secretary-General of Morocco.

Marchal replaces M. Volzard who served under Resident General Auguste Nogues, who in turn was replaced recently by Gabriel Pux.

Marchal participated in the March, 1941, negotiations which resulted in the United States shipping food to North Africa. Later he was named counselor of the Washington Embassy, charged with handling North African relief problems.

ALOIERS, June 27 (UP).—The Republican and Radical-Socialist Party organizations of the Alger, Oran and Constantine announced today their full support of the French Committee of National Liberation. The announcement also praised the activities of Gen. Charles De Gaulle's French National Committee in London since 1940.

See FDR Veto Of Congress Subsidy Ban

(Continued from Page 1)

summer holding the bag.

The pro-subsidy bloc won a resounding victory in Sen. Joseph P. Carey, D., Pa. He said that up to now he had disappointed subsidies "but I can not see any other way of curbing inflation."

That was the position taken by Mr. Roosevelt last week when he warned Congress it must take full responsibility for the inflationary trend sets out of hand.

Guiffy said the Senate's action on banning subsidies was "a grave mistake and I hope the President will veto the legislation."

The controversy threatens a sudden end next Wednesday night to activities of the Commodity Credit Corporation. It must go out of business July 1 if legislation acceptable to President Roosevelt is not approved in the meantime. This would mean the termination of loans to farmers on wheat, corn, rice, peanuts and other commodities.

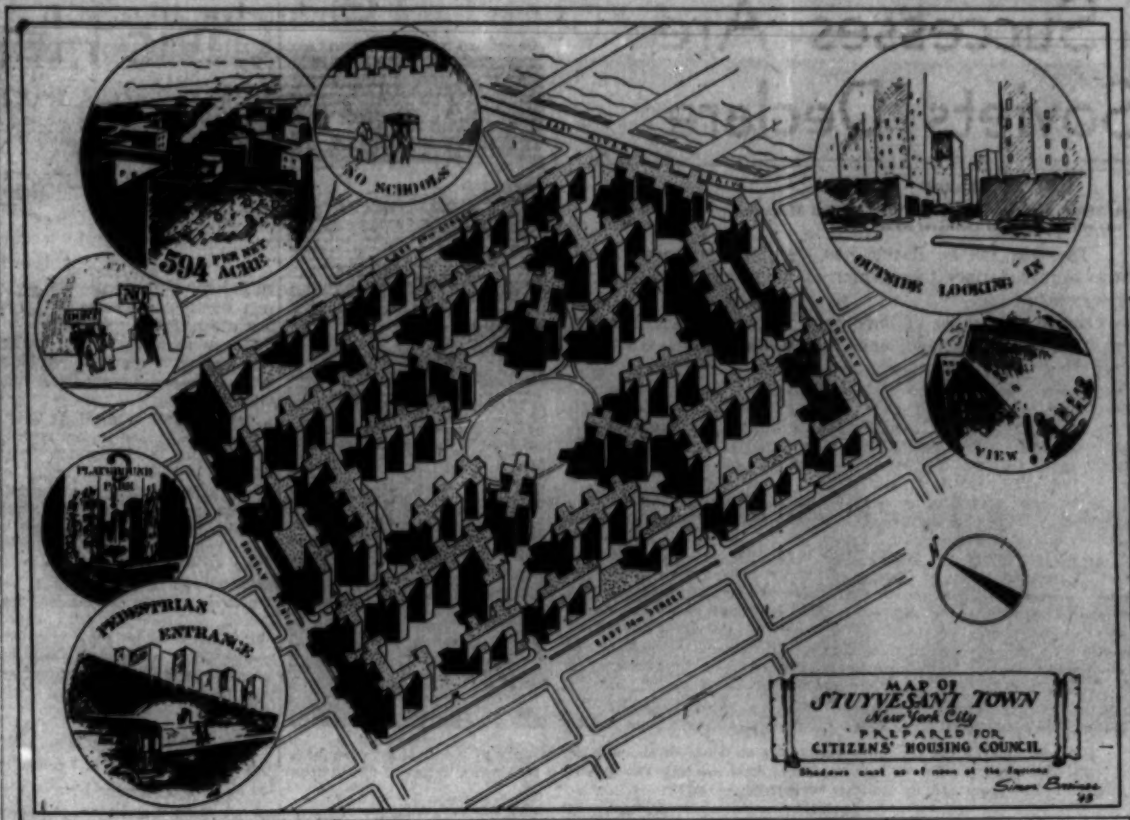
Kings County Takes Lead as New York State Press Drive Nets \$16,000

(Continued from Page 1)

tions in Kings County, particularly, have done excellently. The end of A. D. Kings has sent in thirty per cent of its \$7,000 quota, or over \$2,300. Running a close second is the 9-12-21st A. D. Kings, which has turned in twenty per cent of its quota or \$2,300, including 31 subs to the Worker.

Another outstanding job was accomplished by Section M of the Industrial Division, which has secured 51 Worker subs and turned in 16 per cent of its 3,600 quota, amounting to approximately \$575.

It is anticipated that the other counties will not let Kings County get too big a lead in the drive, although there has been no word as



Citizens Housing Council Raises Some More Objections to Jim-Crow Project

Never before has a New York housing problem aroused such city-wide interest and concern as the Stuyvesant Town Development, says the current issue of the Housing News, organ of the Citizens Housing Council.

Stuyvesant Town is the \$40,000,000 east side post-war project planned by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, with city participation.

Housing News reports that more than twenty civic, labor, business and welfare groups, including the Citizens Housing Council, had urged the Board of Estimate and the City Planning Commission to take more time for consideration of this post-war project, which will set a pattern for urban development in the city.

The issue, the Housing News says, is whether the city and the company will have a community of which they can be proud, or whether "we shall have thirty-five 13-story monuments to mistaken haste."

Despite powerful protests the City Planning Commission and the Board of Estimate both passed on the project, for which the city is granting substantial tax limitation for 25 years and for which it is donating public streets. A widespread movement to get the Board of Estimate to reconsider is under way, and are several court actions.

Following are the six objections offered by the Citizens Housing Council to the project:

1. A Walled Town. As can be seen from the accompanying map, the periphery of the area would be one-story garages and 13-story apartment buildings, some of them with 10-story wings. These would combine to form an enclosure completely obstructing the public view of the project except for partial glimpses at the eight entrances, each of which is to be marked "private street."

2. Lack of Community Facilities. The park and recreation space to be provided would be inadequate even for the tenants themselves. No provision has been made for a school, library, health center, or indoor community facilities. A public school now on the site would be torn down and replaced outside the project. In order to attend school, all children in the project would be required to cross busy thoroughfares.

These objections run counter to the spirit of the Redevelopment Companies Law, which, in Section 2, requires "adequate provision for recreational and other facilities incidental and appurtenant thereto according to the requirements of modern urban life."

3. Increase in City Congestion. The war effort, national unity, even victory itself, depend on the role of the working class in the next few months. State Communist leaders said, "Let us assure a mass circulation of the only all-out, win-the-war working class newspaper in New York. Let us guarantee the con-

tinued leading role of our party in pointing the way to victory—exposing the fifth column and especially its vicious work in instigating race clashes in Detroit, Beaumont, Los Angeles, etc."

RAF Hit Enemy Bases in Burma

NEW DELHI, June 27 (UP).—Royal Air Force bombers yesterday attacked Japanese positions at Indragaya, in Burma's upper Chindwin River Valley, burning his among buildings and on a trench system outside the town, a British communiqué said today.

All the planes returned safely.

use. Only two East River areas between 125th and Montgomery Sts. are now available for shipping and commerce, namely, the sections between 18th and 23rd Streets and between 30th and 40th Streets. A further reduction in commercial facilities on the East River would seem to be harmful.

6. Unlimited Profit Possibilities.

The proposed contract contains no bar against discrimination of tenants on the grounds of race, creed or color. It is urged that a "no discrimination" clause should be inserted in this contract because the project has received substantial benefits from the public and is financed by an insurance company whose policyholders represent a cross-section of American democracy.

7. Commercial Need for Waterfront Blocks. The two blocks now incorporated in the project which face the waterfront between 18th and 20th Streets east of Avenue B should be preserved for commercial

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Study Shows Most Have Money Woes

Analysis of nearly 10,000 questionnaires showing how consumers in all parts of the country and at different income levels are meeting the rising cost of living was made public here today at the Annual Conference on Consumer Problems, sponsored by Consumers Union of United States.

More than 50 per cent of the middle and upper income families answering the questionnaire reported increased income since the beginning of the war. The questionnaires from low-income families, however, showed a smaller percentage with more money to spend.

The analysis of the questionnaires was presented by Miss Madeline Ross, editor of Consumer Reports, at a conference on "Health Problems in Wartime."

"A majority of the questionnaires were received from families having incomes over \$2,000 a year," Miss Ross reported, "and the replies indicate that many of these families are having serious financial difficulties. But the returns from families with incomes under this level give striking evidence that a large section of the population is facing a real disaster from the rising tide of inflation. Only 28 per cent of the families now earning under \$1,500 a year reported increased income since the beginning of the war."

"In order to meet the skyrocketing prices of food and other necessities, five per cent of the families below \$1,500 dollars state that they are borrowing, 15 per cent are drawing on savings, 35 per cent are saving less than they did, 50 per cent are buying less, 68 per cent are cutting down on amusements, trips, etc., and 67 per cent are buying more carefully than they did formerly. In most cases, the questionnaires indicate that the combination of several of these means of meeting higher costs are being used."

A considerable percentage in all groups state that they have cut their purchases, said Miss Ross. The percentages range from 23 per cent for those with incomes over \$10,000, to 63 per cent for those with incomes between \$1,000 and \$1,500. The adverse effect of rising costs on savings is highest in the \$1,500-\$2,000 group, where 29 per cent are drawing on savings and 50 per cent are saving less than they did formerly. The only reason the figures are not higher for families earning less than \$1,500 is that most of them have no savings to draw on or to cut down."

Barred Delegates Push Jewish Unity

Two special emergency meetings were held yesterday, one in Brooklyn and the other in the Bronx of all the delegates who were rejected by the Committee of Admission to participate in the local elections of the American Jewish Conference.

All the delegates had been elected by the Jewish Peoples Committee and affiliated organizations to the Regional election Conference, but are being refused seats.

The meetings were held to present a united appeal for admission to the Conference in the interest of genuine Jewish unity and for the achievement of an all-inclusive Jewish Conference.

Despite the temperature which brought beads of perspiration on the faces of the delegates, the meetings were enthusiastic and a resolution was passed calling upon "the Presidium of the American Jewish Conference to override the Lipky policy of disunity and discrimination and grant admission to our nationally chosen delegates."

Louis Lipky, chairman of the election committee of the American Jewish Conference was named in the resolution as the person "around whom the anti-unity and red-baiting forces in Jewish life are grouped and responsible for the rejection of the delegates."

Born in the struggle to unite the Jewish people against fascism and anti-Semitism, the Jewish Peoples Committee has ever since its inception fought for Jewish unity and has through its numerous actions sought to unite all Jews for action to destroy the twin evil fascism and Anti-Semitism.

The resolution pointing to the work of the Jewish Peoples Committee and the affiliated groups, stated that "from the very beginning we have given our 'whole-hearted support to the American Jewish Conference and its 3-point program and have rallied thousands of Jews behind this program."

On June 6th, 1943 of this year, the Jewish Peoples Committee held a New York Conference at which a resolution was adopted in support of the American Jewish Conference. Three hundred delegates representing 200,000 Jews attended.

Outlining a program for action, the resolution called upon the Jewish Peoples Committee to carry on the fight for representation at the American Jewish Conference and to "initiate a broad petition campaign

which will mobilize all the unity forces in Jewish life and which will call upon the American Jewish Conference to seat the delegates of the Jewish Peoples Committee and its affiliated organizations, so that the American Jewish Conference may become truly representative of all sections of Jewish life."

A special meeting for delegates in Manhattan is scheduled for the Hotel Pennsylvania, 7th Ave. and 33rd St., Wednesday, June 30 at 6:30 P. M.

Dies Defends Riot Theories

(Special to The Worker)

WASHINGTON, June 28. — Chairman Rep. Martin Dies tonight gave support to the "white supremacy" theories of the anti-Negro riot instigators and attacked the Administration for its attempts to overcome discrimination.

"Increased racial hatred in this country," he said in a statement, "is the result of a combination of un-American propaganda activities and the coddling of races by politically-minded people who ignore the vast difference between the protection and the coddling of a race."

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BROTHERS UNDER THE SKIN By Carey McWilliams. \$2.00
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Records—Music

A Group of "MOST" Albums
"My Shaved Head" Leadbelly
"Talking Union" Almanac Singers
"The American Songbook"
"Songs of Free Men" Carl Sandburg
and others

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Labor 'Minute Men' to Combat Chicago Klan

CHICAGO, June 27.—An aroused Chicago tonight launched a fight-to-the-finish campaign against all fifth columnists and their conspiracy against America which reached its height in the insurrection in Detroit. Three hundred delegates to a special conference on racial relations declared "It won't happen in Chicago!" and cheered Mayor Edward J. Kelly when he called on his hearers to expose the "subversive elements" in Chicago.

An aroused Chicago tonight launched a fight to the finish attack on all fifth columnists and their conspiracy against America declared "What happened in Detroit won't happen here." Three hundred delegates to a special conference on Racial Problems cheered Mayor Edward J. Kelly when he called on his hearers to make war on the Ku Kluxers and other subversive elements.

"I'm here to ask you, both Negroes and white," declared the Mayor, who keynoted the conference, "to act as Minute Men; to go down the line preaching Americanism and exposing the Ku Kluxers and other subversive elements stirring up trouble. It doesn't make any difference what a man's color is in this city—white or black, he's going to get full protection of the city."

The Special Conference on Racial Problems called by the Chicago Industrial Council and meeting in the chambers of the City Council, embraced many of the major organizations and groups of the city. Steps were taken through a continuation committee to enlist the support of all types of groups and organizations so that the conference would become the vigilant representative of all Chicago.

WARNERS OF COMPLICITY

Mr. A. L. Foster, executive secretary of the Chicago Urban League, warned against any complicity over race relations in Chicago so long as Negroes were forced to live in ghettos and discriminated against in war plants.

Edward Strong, national secretary of the National Negro Congress, described to the conference the brutal attacks in Detroit. "It was not a race riot in Detroit. It was an organized insurrection against the United States. It was the result of plotting and organization by a band of Ku Kluxers, Coughlinites and other Axis agents. It was a manipulation of race prejudices to serve the purpose of Hitler," Mr. Strong said.

Martin Hayes Bickham, chairman of the Commission on Interracial Relations of the Chicago Church Federation, noted that organized religion must join with labor and all other groups to stamp out the basis of discrimination.

REFUSE TO HEAR NEGROES

The conference did not neglect to point out that in fighting this war for the four freedoms the Negro American must participate as a full citizen. Attorney Oscar Brown, president of the Chicago Chapter of the NAACP called sharp attention to the continued refusal of 250 industrial plants in Chicago to employ Negro workers. Discrimination in any form only deepened the prejudices which are used to foment trouble, he pointed out, urging steps to be taken to tackle these problems. And Earl B. Dickerson, former Alderman of the Second Ward and member of the Fair Employment Practices Committee showed that this war against the Axis was one calling the common people into full participation—and emphasizing that in the fighting of this war "democracy on the home front must emerge winner."

Samuel Levin, president of the Illinois State Industrial Council demanded that "we show those who come among us claiming superiority of one race or people over another that they can't do that here. That's why we're fighting," he added, "to stop the Axis from oppressing other peoples and nations."

Fullerton Fulton, president of the Chicago Industrial Council and chairman of the conference, emphasized that the Detroit, Los Angeles and other such outrages were attempts to halt the invasion of Europe.

Rabbi J. J. Weinstein of the KAM Temple sharply warned against permitting the reactionaries to make of any minority a scapegoat.

Scores Dies' Neglect Of Detroit's Fascists

DETROIT, June 27.—Describing Martin Dies' proposed investigation of the Detroit riots as "an insult to the people of this city because they know that Dies has consistently ignored, shielded or abetted the real fifth columnists responsible for the insurrection," George Marshall, chairman of the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties, urged President Roosevelt to "save the nation and the war effort by taking all necessary steps to uncover and stamp out" the conspiracy which engineered the insurrection, and urged the prosecution of the seditious Ku Klux Klan and the fifth columnist, Gerald L. K. Smith.

Four Negro Soldiers Get High Award

Four Negro Infantrymen have been awarded the Legion of Merit for exceptionally meritorious service at Guadalcanal, March 27, 1943, during a bombing attack by enemy planes.

The men who received the decorations are Pfc. Ben W. Pettis, Senatobia, Miss., Pvt. Jessie Harris, Tuskegee, Ala., Pvt. Verne O. Neal, Rutledge, Miss., and Pvt. Henry Smith, Jr., Good Pine, La.

The citation stated that the four soldiers left the "comparative safety afforded by a slit trench and advanced some 250 yards over open terrain, exposed to bombing from an enemy air raid, in order to assist in evacuating casualties. This undertaking was accomplished at considerable enemy action continued, causing impenetrable dust and confusion prevailed. Exceptional coolness and efficiency during exposure to danger were displayed while evacuating the wounded.

Attack Dies' New Slander

The Japanese-American Committee for Democracy attacked Rep. Martin Dies of Texas and his un-American committee yesterday for its campaign of slander against the government's War Relocation Authority, under whose auspices more than 100,000 Americans of Japanese extraction are being resettled in a number of far-western states.

NEW TRICKS

The committee's statement came on the eve of a new investigation which Martin Dies announced in hopes to smear the Negro population of Detroit as responsible for the recent riots there, alleging that the Detroit Negro community is working with Japanese agents.

"The Japanese-American problem," said the committee, "is being used by these disruptive forces as another lever to create confusion and disaffection with the way our government is handling the job of mobilizing the country for winning the war."

The War Relocation Authority has recently refused to allow the Japanese-American evacuees to be considered prisoners of war, or to be handled as an un-assimilable racial minority, said the committee's statement.

For this reason, the Relocation Authority's "extremely difficult responsibility" has been bitterly attacked by Martin Dies, reactionaries in Congress, and certain state legislatures.

SUPPORT COMMITTEE

The Japanese-American Committee for Democracy declared that it is uncompromisingly opposed to fifth column activities.

"If any organization or individual is a menace, regardless of citizenship, avowed purpose, race or social position the danger must be immediately investigated and removed," it declared.

Chicago Rally for USSR



Chicago honored the people of the Soviet Union on the second anniversary of the Nazi invasion with a tremendous rally at the Chicago Stadium. The meeting was part of a nationwide series of "Tribute to Russia" rallies sponsored by Russian War Relief.

Chicago Stadium Rings with Cheers for Own Russian Ally

(Special to the Daily Worker)

CHICAGO, June 27.—Ringing to the applause of more than 15,000 people, the Chicago Stadium was the scene of a thunderous tribute paid by the people of this great city to the Soviet Union on the second anniversary of the beginning of the Soviet people's heroic defense of their country.

Soldiers and sailors, WAACS and WAVES, national leaders and Army and Navy spokesmen, city officials and war workers, religious leaders and just plain John Does from Chicago's side-streets, joined together in a mighty demonstration to express the gratitude of every cross-section of the American people to the fighting nation that has won the world's greatest admiration and tribute.

The meeting was a national celebration sponsored by the Russian War Relief, of which similar meetings are being held all over the country.

By far the greatest attraction at the meeting, receiving a standing ovation from the crowd time and again, were the guests of honor, 34 Russian sailors and two officers, Lt. George S. Pesko and Lt. Com. Constantine Tschiglin. It was their presence that made the audience feel even closer to the great Ally

to whom they had come to pay tribute.

Chief among the speakers to pay tribute to the heroic Russian Ally of the United Nations was Postmaster General Frank C. Walker, member of the Cabinet, representing the Administration, who said that "the cause of Russia and the cause of the United States in this war are one."

Returning the greetings for the Soviet Union was Eugene D. Kissel, Russian Consul General, personal representative of Ambassador Maxim Litvinoff, who was out of the country.

Other prominent speakers included Mayor Edward J. Kelly of Chicago, Maurice Hindus, author of "Mother Russia"; Windrop Alrich, president of the National War Fund.

Every speaker made it evident that the meeting was not only a tribute to a great Ally, but it was a promise that the American people were making that the day was not far off when the two nations would be fighting side by side on the continent of Europe.

That the people of Chicago, like all the people of the nation, are ready to back the coming European offensive to the limit was demonstrated time and again in standing ovations as speakers made their

pledge to Russia that their people could soon expect our aid, with the landing of Yankee doughboys on European soil.

A message from the Jewish people came from Max Bressler, chairman of the United Jewish War Effort in behalf of the Soviet Union, and from the Negro people of America to the Soviet people by Earl B. Dickerson, member of the national Fair Employment Practices Committee.

One of the most colorful groups attending the meeting to pay their tribute to the war workers of the Soviet Union were 100 girl war workers from International Harvester plants, in their light blue uniforms, who won the "love" of the Russian sailors.

Told that the girls were war plant workers, the sailors sent them a special message, pencilled in Russian on their programs, "We love you all the more for that."

Featuring Russian selections, the Great Lakes U. S. Naval Training Choir and the Chicago Symphony Orchestra provided the music for the demonstration, which had poured out the love and admiration of the Chicago people for the Soviet Ally who had held America's front line for two long years and was ready to continue the fight to the finish.

Civic Heads Ask Negro, White Unity

The working unity of Negro and white people can wipe out the blot of fascist race riots from America's war effort, prominent community leaders said here yesterday.

Still angry about the Detroit outbreaks, the leaders called for community-wide cooperation of all peoples to prevent similar disturbances in this or any other city.

Victory demands fullest equality for all and constant vigilance against enemy propaganda, they said.

Mary Simkovich, a leading settlement house worker in the country and head of the Greenwich House said: "It is a great pleasure for me to see how well Negro and white tenants get along at the South Jamaica housing project because it is not handled as a problem. Everything is well handled in a very practical and simple way. It is just a matter of daily cooperation. The Detroit outbreaks, I don't doubt, were stirred up by subversive elements. But cooperation between Negroes and whites can and should take place. Where there is a will to cooperate, it can be done."

HELPS HITLER

Assemblyman John S. Lamula of 1st A. D. said that the Detroit riots played "into the hands of Hitler and his Nazi hordes."

"It is significant that this conflict arose in the city of Detroit where the Ku Klux Klan is most powerful," he said. "We must fight elements such as the KKK at home if the second army on the home front made up of Negroes and whites, Jews, Catholics and Protestants is to work for the winning of the war."

"At a time like the present, when unity is absolutely necessary if we are to win the war," said Ira Shilberg, assistant principal of the Stephen Decatur Junior High School in Brooklyn, "we must not permit division on the home front."

Persons responsible for fomenting race hatreds, should be brought to light immediately," he insisted.

Assemblyman Elders Delligner of the 4th A. D. Bronx, said: "I am always vitally interested in unity and persons acting as Americans without regard to race, creed or color—only in this way will there be no differences. As an example, I voted against the Jim-Crow Stuyvesant Town project."

COMMUNITY LEADERS

Other leaders from the Negro and white community in the Bronx to condemn racial outbreaks were:

Mrs. Vivian Sampson, Negro director of the Claremont House who said: "This is not a problem of one group—it calls for a working unity among both Negro and white groups. I firmly believe we can make headway through using our democratic forms. Recent anti-Negro incidents—the Detroit attacks—have been the work of people who do not believe in our democratic processes. We have a wonderful opportunity in our great metropolis of setting an example in racial unity by not permitting Jim-crow in the Stuyvesant project. Jim-crow and discrimination are the basis for distance and misunderstanding between peoples. Unity, living and working together will break down these barriers."

Chairman of the Bronx People's Committee and leading Bronx minister, the Rev. MacGowan pointed out that "continued working together of Negro and white groups behind the war effort, remaining calm and being real Americans can eliminate differences."

JEWISH CONGRESS

Dr. A. Grossman, a Bronx leader of the American Jewish Congress said: "Any decent human being would be ashamed of what happened in Detroit. We can achieve unity and understanding among all. I certainly will work for it."

Norman Lurie, head worker of the Madison House, Manhattan, declared: "The recent disturbances in Detroit and other parts of the country reflect the weaknesses of our social and economic life. It is logical that in time of crisis our weakest points should show up and that our enemies should take advantage of them. There is no substitute for a real attack upon all anti-democratic forces. We must develop the kind of educational program that will correct these things. Negro and white

unity is necessary to rout out all agents of fascism."

Morris Saks, chairman of the Bedford Stuyvesant Regional Committee of the Teachers Union said: "An executive order is needed making rumor-mongering and incitements against persons because of race, creed or color a crime against our national interests and the war effort—and punishable under Federal statute. These fifth column activities must be met with immediate action."

BROOKLYN NURSE

Frances Scheer, Brooklyn registered nurse asserted: "As a member of a minority group, (I am a Jewish nurse), I feel that the Hitler-inspired riots of 'divide and rule' will seriously hamper our war effort, at a time when everything must be subordinated to winning of the war. Today, as never before, the American people must work, and fight as one."

Raymond A. Rifkin, Brooklyn businessman, said: "You may rest assured that good people of all religions, faiths and colors in this part of Brooklyn will continue to deal with each other as friendly as we have in the past and continue to help our great nation on to the road of inevitable victory."

Vice president of the Williamsburg-Greenpoint CIO Community Council, Maholm S. Martin, declared the race riots an "attempt to weaken the military efficiency of our country and of the United Nations by breaking the unity of effort so necessary for victory. It is an attempt to split the trade union movement and to retard the progress of the Negro toward full citizenship by isolating him from the full stream of American life."

HIGH SCHOOL TEACHER

Maurice F. Reisman, high school teacher in Brooklyn and member of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People said: "In my nearly 30 years as a teacher in our democratic New York schools, one truth above all others has struck me again and again: Children of all races, of all national groups, of all religions, can and do live side by side as equals, as lovers of fairness and a square deal."

Famous Soviet Jews to Be Feted Here

Sholem Asch, president of the Committee of Jewish Writers and Artists, has announced the formation of a national reception committee, headed by Professor Albert Einstein, to welcome a distinguished Jewish cultural delegation from the Soviet Union recently arrived by plane from Kuzbyshev.

The Soviet delegation consists of Professor Solomon Michaelis, founder, director and star of the Moscow Jewish Art Theatre, and Itzik Feffer, outstanding Jewish poet of the Soviet Union. Professor Michaelis, holder of the Order of Lenin, the Soviet's highest award, and People Artists of the USSR, is chairman of the Jewish Anti-Fascist Committee of the Soviet Union. Mr. Feffer, in addition to being a famous poet, is a major in the Red Army.

The national reception committee, which includes leaders from every walk of American cultural, civic, religious and trade union life, will be formally introduced to the distinguished visitors at a reception given by the Soviet Consul General in New York at the Consulate on Tuesday afternoon, June 29, at 5 P. M.

A giant open air reception, open to the public, will be held at the Polo Grounds, 155th Street and Eighth Avenue, on Thursday, July 8, at 7 P. M.

Combat Transit Jim Crow at Phila. Rally

(Special to the Daily Worker)

PHILADELPHIA, June 27.—"If Negroes are good enough to fight tanks in Tunisia, they are good enough to drive buses, trolleys and subways anywhere, even in Philadelphia," says the United for Victory Council.

On Tuesday evening, June 29, the Council is sponsoring a mass meeting in the MacDowell Memorial Presbyterian Church, 21st and Columbia, to let the Philadelphia Transportation Co. know that while white, Negro, Jew and gentile, are united in this campaign. The PTC is the local transportation monopoly.

Speakers will include Arthur Huff Fauset, chairman; Giles C. Frazer, president RCA Local 103, URMWA, CIO; Soule Podjar, Philadelphia Consumers Federation; Hobson Reynolds, civil liberties director of the ELKS; Rabbi Aaron Dector; Rev. A. E. Rankin.

CIO Holds OPA Rally

The CIO's Mid-Manhattan Community Council holds a save-the-OPA rally tonight at Julia Richman High School, Second Ave. and 67th St. Walter Gelhorn, OPA's regional attorney, will speak.

Pole Paper Incites Outbreaks, Fails to Condemn Detroit Riots

By Tom Dombrowski

(Special to the Daily Worker)

DETROIT, June 27.—While every metropolitan daily paper condemned the recent riots as un-American and pointed to the fifth column as its source of inspiration and leadership, the "Dziennik Polski," the only Polish daily in this great Polish American center failed to offer even one word of condemnation.

Why does this organ of the pro-fascist "National Committee of Americans of Polish Descent" remain silent on such a crucial issue?

The answer lies in the fact that for years it has fostered and cultivated hatred of the Negro people. The "Dziennik Polski" supported the move to eliminate Negroes from Polish communities and create restrictions which would force the Negro people to live in the congested slum areas.

In the Sojourner Truth fight it cooperated with that section of the reactionary Polish clergy which op-

posed Negro occupancy and actively fought against it.

FOUGHT SEN. DIGGS

During the last election campaign, as well as in previous ones, it fought the progressive and militant Senator Charles C. Diggs strictly along race lines. Despite its vicious fight, Senator Diggs has been re-elected three times by Negro and white votes.

This paper is closely cooperating with a reactionary Polish American youth group which is anti-Negro and which has attempted to spread these ideas at Northeastern High School.

That is why, in the midst of death and bloodshed, it did not have one word of condemnation for the disgraceful rioting that brought shame to Detroit. It had prepared the ground which bore the fruit.

Nor is its attitude toward the Negro inconsistent with its general position and line. It is completely consistent with the editors' anti-Roosevelt, anti-Soviet and anti-

United Nations line. Their demand for a "great" Poland, and Imperialist Poland is based on long years of the persecution of minorities by pro-fascist leaders who cooperated with Hitler and share his racial philosophy. Some of those leaders are now spokesmen for this fascist "National Committee of Americans of Polish Descent." Ignacy Matyszewski, its ideological leader was one of the most ardent supporters of Hitler's anti-Semitism, and programs in Poland under the Beck regime were encouraged and fostered.

Another expression of the anti-Negro bias was graphically presented during the Packard Strike. The "Dziennik Polski" notorious for its anti-union policies, which was first to rise in condemnation of strike action for just demands during peace, remained silent while the Ku Klux Klan and Black Legion elements provoked an anti-Negro strike. Its silence in that case is also eloquent.

Chairman of the Bronx People's Committee and leading Bronx minister, the Rev. MacGowan pointed out that "continued working together of Negro and white groups behind the war effort, remaining calm and being real Americans can eliminate differences."

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Labor Holds to Victory Path Despite Connally Bill

AN EDITORIAL

(Reprinted from Late Sunday Editions)

FRIDAY'S events marking enactment of the Smith-Connally bill over the President's veto demonstrated with dramatic force the two conflicting courses followed at Washington, that of the President and the line of the majority of Congress.

On the one hand is the line of the President, forthright and bold, motivated by a desire to preserve national unity for victory. On the other is a spiteful combination of defeatists and the business-as-usual crowd whose motives are born of a desire for a negotiated peace and of hatred for labor and the President.

For this latest blow America should direct its specific thanks to John L. Lewis. As we said many weeks ago in our first editorial on the bill, long after Connally and Smith are forgotten the act will be known as the "Lewis Act" and labor will remember the treacherous mine union head with curses.

The dominating Hutcheson-Woll-Dubinsky clique within the AFL has contributed much to the defeat labor has suffered. At the very time that Lewis called out the miners and moved to wreck labor's no-strike pledge along the entire line, this reactionary clique moved to take him under the AFL wing. Is it to be wondered that under such conditions, among a great section of the American public, especially the middle classes, there was some skepticism regarding labor's no-strike pledge and that the defeatists and reactionaries could play on this?

NOW that the Smith-Connally bill is an act, what next? The most serious consequences can develop not so much from its provisions as from efforts of reactionaries to utilize the victory. We see evidence of this already in attempts to swing the people against the President and to provoke new strikes. As the act stands, contradictory and confusing as it is, it must not be allowed to divert labor from its immediate task of rallying all it has to win the war, for labor has repeatedly stated that it holds to the no-strike pledge and is doing so unconditionally. Furthermore, certain sections of the law, especially the one on political contributions, may never survive a court test.

President Philip Murray's instant statement following passage of the bill, is a model that every labor leader may well follow. He was quick on the trigger to block reactionary maneuvers. He stressed the urgency of rallying the country behind the President. He predicted that the resentment of the people can now be turned into a great positive force against the saboteurs of the home front and for repeal of the law. Both Mr. Murray and President William Green of the AFL assured the President in letters that application of the law will not be necessary.

It is clear that had the policies of the CIO and Murray been followed, there would have been no Smith-Connally bill. The CIO, in its resolutions put the responsibility squarely upon Lewis. Unfortunately, in the AFL, only a number of groups, notably Max Zaritsky of the Hatters, and the Boilermakers Union took a similar stand. Labor can well take up the demand made by Louis Hollander, leader of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, that John L. Lewis be driven out of the ranks of labor.

As for the coal miners, bitterness and confusion reign among them. But they are beginning to see that Lewis' leadership brought them nothing but public anger and the Smith-Connally bill. Labor has the duty to fully expose Lewis before the miners and to help them rid themselves of this betrayer.

Today, as unionists and all Americans draw conclusions out of the whole picture, it is necessary to guard against efforts to turn the resentment not against the defeatists but against the President. It is also wrong to judge members of Congress only on the basis of the vote on the bill. While it is true that such win-the-war forces as Senator Pepper mistakenly failed to uphold the President, defeatists like Wheeler voted to sustain the veto as part of their whole double-dealing policy. It is especially important to guard against the Lewis-Dubinsky-Norman Thomas-Trotskyite type of labor party that is now being put forward ostensibly as labor's answer. Coalition with all win-the-war forces must be labor's real answer.

The primary objective is to win the war. Labor alone cannot win it. Only a broad coalition of all the win-the-war forces behind the President can. Only such a movement can secure the home front as we enter the crucial stage of the war to crush the Axis.

This demands strict adherence to the no-strike pledge; support of the no-strike machinery, the War Labor Board set up by the President; every ounce of energy to meet and surpass our war production goals; full backing to the President on all steps to ward off inflation, such as subsidies to roll back prices; national unity and a vigorous drive to clean out the fifth column promoters of race violence or any other type of sedition.

By drawing the proper lessons, and following a stern course against efforts to steer it to diversions, labor can turn the set-back into a new unity and a source of new strength for progress and victory.

Above all, it must not be forgotten that the feverish activity of the save-Hitler crowd is prompted principally by the closeness of the battle of battles on European soil. It is this very closeness of the battle that places upon labor the historic responsibility of holding steadily to its victory course despite the Smith-Connally bill and like provocations.

Labor War Chest to Aid USSR Hospital

Labor War Chest to Aid USSR Hospital

USSR Hospital

The New York Labor War Chest

has arranged to equip a new 2,000 bed hospital at Kulyshev, Russia.

It was disclosed yesterday by Sidney Hillman, president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers and chairman of the CIO Section of the Labor War Chest. The hospital is to be used exclusively for the treatment of soldiers and civilians wounded in the siege of Stalingrad.

The Labor War Chest plans to contribute at least \$250,000 to purchase the necessary medical supplies, surgical instruments, X-ray equipment and other urgently needed supplies.

Mr. Hillman said that CIO unions had already collected more than \$25,000 for the project and that an initial payment would be made today to Russian War Relief at the Randall's Island "Tribute to Russia" ceremonies.

"By helping to rebuild the people of Stalingrad," Mr. Hillman said, "New York labor is thus helping to rebuild the city that Nazism destroyed. It is an expression of the admiration and appreciation we all have for the courage and sacrifice that gave heroic stature to Stalingrad's defenders."

In announcing the Labor War Chest sponsorship of the Kulyshev hospital, Mr. Hillman made public a letter from E. D. Klassov, Soviet Consul General in New York City, stating that "Soviet trade union members will greatly appreciate the help of their American friends who are united with them in the struggle against the common enemy—Hitlerism." Plaques to show the Labor War Chest sponsorship are to be placed in the wards of the new hospital.

Don't Worry If Your RationBook Hasn't Come

WASHINGTON, June 26 (UP).—If the postman hasn't delivered your ration book 3 don't take your worries to the OPA—until after July 21.

Fire Workers Who Fomented Strikes

Holding that racial bigotry and intolerance have no place in America, George J. Minter, impartial chairman, today ordered the Acme Backing Company of Brooklyn, N. Y., to fire three members of Local 121 of the CIO United Gas, Coke and Chemical Workers of America union on the grounds that they had fomented a strike in a vital warplant in protest against Negro workers being employed in the plant.

He also recommended that these workers be expelled from the union.

The three men were charged by the management of the company with having promoted a wildcat strike on June 9. The strike took place because a Negro was employed in the warplant.

The three union men, Frank Fox, 804 Kitchin Ave., Brooklyn; Joe Gerson, 758-59th St., Brooklyn; and Otto Childs, 14 East 21st St., Brooklyn, were shop chairmen and were the leaders of the workers who struck on the grounds that employment of Negro workers would lower the standards and working conditions of other employees in the plant.

Under the contract between the Acme Backing Company and the CIO United Gas, Coke and Chemical Workers of America, all such matters are ordered referred to an impartial arbitrator. Mr. Minter was chosen by the company and the union to act as arbitrator in the case. Hearings were held on Friday, June 25.

Ship Workers Stay on Job Without Pact

PHILADELPHIA, June 27.—Two hundred and fifty thousand shipyard workers, along the Atlantic seaboard are remaining on the job, despite the fact that contracts have expired. In discussing the separate negotiations which have been under way with the 65 different companies from Baltimore to Portland, Me. John Green, president of the Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers, told a CIO mass meeting in Philadelphia Thursday night:

"Negotiations for a new contract were proceeding with the companies granting concessions, up to last Saturday. On Monday, the concessions were withdrawn. We have reason to believe that a meeting took place of the shipyard executives, including Mr. Pew, of Sun Ship, in New York on Sunday. If the strategy of the companies was to provoke strikes, they will be disappointed."

A week ago, Green warned against any violation of the no-strike pledge, and said that any violators would be brought to trial by the union.

Stoppages or strikes, President Green said, are "injurious to the war effort, and bring our union into disrepute with the armed forces, the government agencies, and the general public."

President Green particularly warned Sun Shipyard workers, not to be provoked into any stoppages. Referring to the recent shootings of 7 Negro workers in the Sun yard by company guards, also Negroes, Green said: "I am expecting a whitewash by the Navy investigating committee and that the guards will go back to work. Let them go back. The main issue now is for the CIO to win the June 30 election."

Would Give Congress Right to Bar Liquor

WASHINGTON, June 26 (UP).—Rep. Joseph R. Bryson, D. S. C., has introduced a concurrent resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution which would give Congress the power to prohibit the sale or manufacture of intoxicating liquor.

Well, what do you know? Mom's become a Block Service Leader. It would seem with all the things Mom has to do she couldn't find the time but she says she sees so many people anyway, she might just as well work for Civilian Defense and contribute that much more to the War Effort.

You know, whenever I talk about Mom, I sort of get a glow. But don't start me on how wonderful Mom is. I want to tell you about her first meeting with her twenty families.

Mom went over point rationing, the roll back in prices, the regular purchasing of stamps and bonds and then got to the conservation of materials.

She started with electrical appliances and impressed upon her listeners the fact that since these are no longer obtainable they must be given every care. Here are a few of her tips:

General Care: Always take hold of the plug when detaching a cord from the outlet or appli-

cation. (Pulling on cord may loosen connections within plug which may either blow a fuse, or cause excessive heat which in time will ruin plug.) Disconnect cord at outlet. Disconnecting cord from appliance while current is on will ruin plug and may necessitate replacement of the connector terminals. Never get cord wet. Wipe off with a dry cloth. Keep cord away from hot appliances.

Irons and Toasters: Let them cool before storing. Roll cord up loosely or hang it over large hook. Keep cords clean and dry. Overheating is detrimental to heating element and will shorten life of an iron. Keep irons clean and the sole plate free from scratches. Remove starch from bottom by wiping with a damp cloth or use occasionally rub lightly with paraffin or beeswax and polish with cloth.

Hotplates: Wipe up spilled food immediately. (Those containing acids may remove glass from

enamel). Allow plate to cool and clean rims with a cloth wrung out in warm soapy water. Rinse and dry well. Use a fine abrasive occasionally. To clean, open coil type unit, let spilled food char and brush it off with soft brush.

Housewives that suggest to the housewives that they learn how to share. Suppose Mrs. Cohen's iron breaks—while it's being fixed she can borrow Mrs. Jones' iron. We're all in this war together and must fight shoulder to shoulder. We must cooperate and help each other. That's what Mom told 'em.

Conserve your shoes. Give them a day off now and then. Take off galoshes or rubbers as soon as you get indoors. (They cause feet to perspire and can injure shoe leather.) Never put your shoes on the radiator to dry. Polish them often to preserve the leather. Clean suede with a rubber or bristle brush—never use wire brushes. Slip knit shoe protectors over suede shoes (to prevent marking) before you put on galoshes.

Matthew Woll Tries to Protest But Slips on America-First Conscience

By George Morris

Matthew Woll, third vice-president of the AFL, must be feeling some hard pressure these days for he complains and defends himself in a full column letter in Friday's New York Times.

His complaints are ostensibly against a trade union leader of the Soviet Union who wrote some harsh words about him in a recent article. The article by M. Fallin, from the Soviet publication "The War and Working Class" appeared in full in yesterday's magazine of The Worker. It gives Woll a far bigger eye-full than the short dispatch he quotes from the Times.

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Anyway, Fallin has Woll's number, for (quoting Woll's own letter) he charged him with being a "reactionary" labor leader; "misleading" workers into "unpatriotic anti-war strikes"; with "generally favoring isolationism"; and said that he belongs to that group of American labor leaders who "apparently place personal motives and desire to retain their posts and serve the needs of certain political groups above the labor movement."

Had Woll read the balance of the article in The Worker he would have also found that Fallin refers to him as an "ingoramus" because of the nonsense he has been peddling here about the Soviet trade unions not being free.

The Fallin article is certainly welcome to all thinking Americans as it is high time the likes of Woll received direct answers from Soviet trade union leaders. Since the Soviet republic was born 25 years ago, Woll has been barking at its feet in company with its worst fascist enemies.

AN EVASIVE APPROACH

On foreign policy as Woll says, June 22, 1941, was "no dividing line" for him. Neither was December, 1941, or any other date. The closest Woll ever comes to talking about the war is when he makes an appeal for war victims of discussion post-war matters. It bears striking resemblance to Hoover's evasive approach. The only way you can tell Woll's real views on the war is by his political associates.

If there were any doubt about his position Woll's teaming up with the America Firster Lewis should certainly dispel it. He and Hutcheson are pressing for Lewis' readmission to the AFL. While this was being promoted, Woll in an extensive statement to the Times declared that the War Labor Board's "usefulness has been practically ended." Far from being critical of the mine strike, Woll outlined exactly the same grounds as Lewis did to justify the mine strike and, in effect, promised AFL support for it.

At the same time, in common with those who have all along tried to break labor away from support of the Commander-in-Chief Woll told the Times that the time has come for labor to declare its independence of "unconstitutional government dictation." This phrase must be understood in the light in which Woll's political superior, Hoover, uses it.

THEORY OF RED-BAITING

It is his attitude on the Soviet Union and its trade unions, that bares Woll as not just a "conservative" but a conscious "labor front" for the most sinister plotters against truth and progress. He is supposed to be the AFL's principal anti-Soviet expert. Currently his chief interest is to prevent the in-

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It can well be said that the Dies Committee followed the footsteps of the NCF. The country's notorious red-baiters such as Rep. Hamilton Fish, who associated with NCF. Financed by donations of many corporations, with its list of sponsors running like a Who's Who in Wall Street, the NCF flooded the country with leaflets packed with lies about the Soviet Union. The final months in the life of the organization were devoted to promoting friendship with Nazi Germany. When La Follette Committee investigators walked in upon the NCF offices at 970 Lexington Ave. (same address where Woll has his Labor Life Insurance Co.) they found many still sealed cartons full of an anti-Semitic book that Goebbels' office shipped out of Germany for mass distribution.

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in the AFL that stood out against unemployment insurance through the worst years of the crisis, until a jobless army numbering more than 15,000,000. Through the Coolidge-Hoover years, Woll's controlling group followed a program of "business unionism" allowing AFL ranks to slump to less than 2,000,000 members.

Woll is a faithful Hoover Republican. His cry on the AFL council is William Hutcheson the America First adherent, who was several times chairman of the Republican Party's labor committee. Woll isn't just a "

Braves Lick Giants Again

Seven-Run Rally Climaxes 10-1 Rout — Barrett Holds Polo Grounders to Seven Hits

It's been many a year since a Sunday crowd in New York witnessed such a putrid exhibition of baseball as that offered to 20,000 fans at the Polo Grounds yesterday. The score, Boston 10, New York 1, was secondary to the fact that once more poor Mel Ott's team showed that it is a disgrace to the national sport.

The war-time Braves, a speedy, young team, literally ran away with the game, getting 14 hits off three New York pitchers. Giant pitching was not too bad, but catching and fielding were ludicrous. As for offense, the first three Giants to come to bat in the first inning, Bartell, Witte and Rucker singled for the lone Giant run. After that, the local team faded, getting seven safeties in all, off right-hander Charlie Barrett.

The Braves tied things up in the fourth, when McCarthy doubled past rookie first baseman Napoleon Reyes, and scored on Joe's single through the box. Little Whitey Weitemann, snappy shortstop, broke the tie for the Braves in the fifth with a Texas leaguer to right center. Barrett sacrificed, Reyes to Witte. Dick Bartell was drawn off third base by the play, and Weitemann kept right on to third. Despite the fact that no one was covering third base, Witte threw there just the same. Whitey scored on the error.

Holmes singled to center scoring Barrett, and then went all the way to third base on a passed ball by poor Ernie Lombardi, who can't run faster than an elephant with lumber. Nothing more happened in that inning, but Lombardi was benched as the sixth began. McCarthy started it with a single to center. He was freed by Hugh Poland. Eddie Joost was then hit by a pitched ball. On a 2-3 pitch, Connie Ryan, ex-Giant, crossed Bartell by hunting toward third, filling the bases. Weitemann walked, forcing in Poland, and Babe Fischer, who had been pitching fair ball, was supplanted

Yankees Win; Dodgers, Too

Out in the provinces, the two local teams, Los Dodgers de Flatbush, and Lis Yanquis de Bronx, didn't do badly in their first games yesterday afternoon. The Dodgers, with Fred Fitzsimmons as their starting pitcher, defeated the Phillies, 8 to 4. Fred Fitzsimmons was the starting pitcher for the Flocks, with ex-Dodger, Newell Kimball facing him.

The Phils got to Fitz for three runs in the third, following an earlier run, but the Dodgers came back to tied things up at 4-4. The score remained at that point until the seventh, when Brooklyn broke the tie with a three-run rally.

Spud Chandler stopped the Yankees' losing ways by holding the Red Sox to two runs in a Boston game, defeating formidable Oscar Judd, who had been clicking off victories regularly for Cronin's boys.

by Bill Sayles. Sayles' efforts were ridiculous. Barrett singled through a pulled-in infield, scoring Joost. Holmes singled scoring Ryan and Weitemann. Workman walked, filling the bases, and Van Mungo came in. Nieman singled to center, scoring Barrett and Holmes. McCarthy then hit to Reyes, who didn't know what to do with the ball. He finally touched first, putting McCarthy out, but in the meantime Workman scored. After that Poland went out for the second time.

Asks All-Star Negro-White Relief Game

"Commissioner Landis, how would you like to bring your 1943 All-Star team to New York to play Satchel Paige & Co?" asked Stanley Woodard yesterday in the Herald Tribune.

Mr. Woodard, columnist for the Herald Tribune, suggested that the game be played for the benefit of the USO and his own newspaper's charity for underprivileged children, the Fresh Air Fund.

Here's part of Mr. Woodard's interview with the famous Negro star:

"Though Satchel Paige claims he is only 34 years old, and looks younger, it is obvious that he cannot go up and down the country pitching daily baseball forever. Apparently he has got to the point where he knows it, and before he hangs up his glove he wants one thing to happen: a game between a Negro All-Star team and one comprising the best of the white major leagues. And he wants to pitch for the dark contingent."

The trouble was, however, that the Yankees had a shortstop, Lyn Lary, and so Crosetti was sent to third base for the season of 1932. But he plainly wasn't a third baseman, and soon McCarthy shifted him to the shortstop.

Almost as soon as the two Italians from Frisco got set around the Yankee middle sector, the Stadium boys began to win. They won the 32 permanent hands down, Frankie hitting 241, and fielding with that smooth skill which made him the marvel of the game for the next eight years.

For the next two years, Crosetti was in and out of the Yankee infield. That was the period when the "Bombers" were being made over. Red Kelle came up from Newark as a shortstop in '34, and Frankie was relegated to the bench for a time, but soon Red was shifted to third base, and with Tony Lazzari first, and later with Joe Gordon, began to click off double plays at a rate never seen before.

In 1936, for instance, he participated in 120 twin killings, more than most entire games make in a single season. That year he also led the league in stolen bases. And, in an unique department, he led the league four times in getting hit by pitched balls.

As lead-off man, Crosetti was invaluable. Behind him, Red Rolfe would hit to right, if Red failed, first Ruth and Gehrig, then DiMaggio and Gehrig, and finally DiMaggio and Keller were ready to send him home with runs. Crosetti drew many bases on balls. But his ability to crowd the plate earned him free tickets to first when balls grazed his shirt front, time after time.

In 1938, he capped his career with a home run in the ninth inning of a game against the St. Louis Cardinals, which won the game for the Yankees.

Crosetti Is Link to Days Of Bronx Murderers' Row

The other day a kid by the name of George Starnweiss was benched by Manager Joe McCarthy of the Yankees. George, touted as the base stealing marvel of the minors, had been in a slump. McCarthy has always given his star youngsters a rest during their freshman year, and it was Snuff's turn.

The Yanks had been badly beaten by the Senators in the first game of that midweek doubleheader. They lost 8 to 6, and they needed help. So a slim, baldish, dark chap by the name of Frank Peter Joseph Crosetti was sent into the second game to play shortstop.

He played it, started two double plays, got a double and single, scored two runs. The Yankees won the second game.

It was back in 1931 that the Yankees bought Frankie Crosetti from the San Francisco Seals. He was 21 then, and he'd been playing baseball since his eighteenth year, hitting over .300. What recommended him to Paul Kritcheff, Yankee scout, was his brilliant fielding, and also because he was a San Francisco Italian-American, out of the same cloth as famed Tony Lazzari.

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Frankie, never a hard hitter, drove a ferocious home run over the left field wall. The game ended, New York 6, Chicago 2, and the Cubs went on to lose the Series in four straight defeats.

That was the apex of Crosetti's career. By 1941 he was a veteran and another Italian-American, Phil Rizzuto from Long Island City, supplanted him. During the past three seasons, he has filled in whenever his services were needed, both at third base and at short.

During the last World Series with the Cardinals, Frankie played Little. Sent in as a substitute, he got into a dispute with Umpire Summers, and was fired out of the game. Commissioner Landis suspended him for thirty days at the beginning of the present season, as a punishment, and fined him \$500. It was the first time in his career that he had fallen foul of baseball's law.

He's in shape now, back at his post, helping out, showing young Starnweiss how to fit into the Yankee scheme of things. His presence on the playing field is a link between the present, and the glorious Yankee past.

On the Sports Front

It's been a bad season for three champions of the race track. Whirlaway can't get started as a four-year-old. An outsider beat him on Saturday in Chicago. Market Wise also failed to come through again, and was outpointed by Greentree Stable's Devil Diver. As for Shut Out, the Greentree handlers decided that Devil

Diver was a better risk, and scratched the former Derby winner in Saturday's Brooklyn Handicap.

The thousands who have never seen a trotting race are overjoyed at the prospect of the Hambletonian being raced in Yonkers this year. Gov. Dewey has made the change from Coshen, using travel restrictions as the cause. The trotters offer thrills which are totally different from those created by the stream-lined jockeyed horses of the metropolitan tracks.

That bouncing Eucadorean, Francisco Segura, proved better than sensational on Saturday when he beat Tom Brown, Jr., of California, to become champion of the National Collegiate Athletic Association, in the Evanston tournament.

Segura, now representing the University of Miami, again won in straight sets. Mr. Brown, trying to devise a day against Pancha's chop shots, played aggressively, but could win only three games per set.

Collegiate football is looking up. The Southeastern Conference concluded its session Saturday with a vote to continue the grid sport this

From the PRESS BOX

By C. E. Dexter

The complete collapse of the New York Giants is one of the tragedies of baseball, and an example of what happens when a club owner takes a defeatist attitude toward the game. The Giants passed up many chances to get good players last winter because neither Horace Stoneham nor Leo Bondy, the responsible club officials, believed that the game would survive the present season.

Closing their eyes to the fact that the loss of Johnny Mize, Babe Young, Harry Danning, Hal Schumacher, Willard Marshall and Bob Carpenter would ruin the club unless replacements were secured, Stoneham and Bondy did nothing. They waived Nick Etten out of the National League. They let Babe Dahlgren and Jimmy Wasdell go to Philadelphia. They made no attempt to find new players, such as Charlie Brewster, Bill Weitemann, Buster Adams, Milo Candini, and others who have helped other teams.

Take the Boston Braves, for example. The Braves have no money to spend for players. They had a misfit team for several seasons. Yet, despite the war, they went out and found new blood. Johnny McCarthy, once a Giant, proved that he had gained poise and experience in the International League last summer, and McCarthy now plays an elegant game for the Braves at first base.

From the Giants they obtained Connie Ryan, who was never given a real opportunity at the Polo Grounds. Ryan is a slick fielder, a fair hitter, and a man who handles double play balls speedily. Casey Stengel traded his star shortstop, Eddie Miller, to Cincinnati. He got some cash for Miller's contract. He also got Nate Andrews, a big, hard-working pitcher who has never pitched a bad game for the Braves since the season began. Tossed into the deal was Eddie Joost, who had played short for the Reds. Joost, transferred to third base, is playing the third fielding hot corner game of the league. At short, Weitemann is fast, and if he can't hit much, he can stop hits from going through the infield, thus saving the pitching staff.

One man, picked up from the minors, has "made" the Braves outfield. He is Charlie Workman, who can hit a long ball—he's made five homers, thus far. He is a fine fielder, too. A 4-F man in the draft, he's set in Boston for a long time.

The Giants might have had all or any one of these men. But they made no trades. Indeed, they gave Ryan and catcher Hugh Poland to Boston for slow-moving, heavy Ernie Lombardi, whose playing days are almost over.

At present, the Giants are being held together by five veterans. Only one of the five, Mel Ott himself, is still a top flight big leaguer. Dick Bartell, at third, is doing the best he can. Spirit and intelligence on the field have made him dangerous. Bill Jurgens, at short, is still a steady fielder, although he has slowed up. Gus Mancuso, slower than ever, still knows how to handle pitchers, and has hit well. And Carl Hubbell, 40 years by sheer genius, has won three games and lost one.

You can dismiss the rest of the Giants as humpty-dumpties. True, Cliff Melton can throw a good game now and then. And Bill Lohman, as a spot pitcher, can win occasionally. But the rest of the team consists of men who are only fair minor leaguers. Mickey Witte, after a good month, is down in the dumps. At first base, Joe Ovingo, who is a third baseman of no special skill, has been doing the best he can, and now Cuban Napoleon Reyes, a fighting ball player, but limited in skill, has taken over.

Johnny Rucker, in center field, has never proved he can play major league ball, despite his speed and his occasional burst of hits. Sid Gordon can hit a long ball once in a while, but he has definite batting weaknesses. Ken Maynard has never been better than Class A minor league material.

The pitchers, other than Hub, who can pitch only once a week, and the unsteady Melton and Lohman, are nobodies. Mungo is long since through. Wittig is just a fair International League pitcher. Ken Chase, despite his experience, isn't strong enough for a complete game. The two "new" rookies, Rube Fischer and Hugh East, won't do.

The Polo Grounds seats 50,000 spectators. Shortlightedness has reduced attendance to week-day crowds of 3,000, and Sunday "throngs" of 20,000. Messrs. Stoneham and Bondy have dealt a body blow to the national sport in wartime. Neither man pays attention to the needs of the team.

It's a blow to morale that the famed Giants of Matty, McGraw, Ott, Nehf, Ross Youngs and many another great star, should have fallen to their present low estate.



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CHESTERS
AMERICAN MADE IN THE AMERICAN

States Vie in Sales of 10¢ Browder Book

Many close contests are developing among the various state organizations of the Communist Party for top honors in the national drive behind the new half-million 10-cent edition of Earl Browder's great war book, Victory—And After.

Wisconsin is the first major state to go "over the top," having ordered 6,000 copies, with New Jersey hot on its heels with 98 per cent of its goal of 10,000 ordered and in the process of being widely sold. An exciting race is developing between California and Ohio, which stand 79.4 per cent to 79.3 per cent of their objectives, fulfilled, respectively. In point of actual quantity ordered, California stands out with 29,775 copies taken to date. The Northwest district, with 62 per cent completed, has just nosed ahead of Illinois-Indiana. New England, Michigan and Maryland, in the order named, have passed the halfway mark.

New York, aiming to sell 125,000 copies, has almost passed the 75,000 mark, with its powerful industrial members still to get fully under way. An outstanding achievement has been recorded by Louisiana, which raised its goal from 750 to 1,000 and has taken the full number, reporting wide sales among war workers. West Virginia, Florida and the Iowa-Nebraska districts have all gone over the top, with Virginia at the 70 per cent mark.

Many Party leaders, reporting at the recent plenary meeting of the National Committee, stressed the enormous importance of Browder's book as a weapon against the enemies of the nation on the home front, and for the opening of the long-awaited Second Front in Europe which spells the doom of the Axis.

Thousands Cheer Tributes to Soviets In Heat-Drenched Randall's Island

(Continued from Page 1)

fealty of interests on the battlefield and at the peace table between Russia and America is imperative for the happiness of future generations. Davies reflected the fears of the common citizen over the growing divisive threats to such unity being cackled about in the defeatist press and among the reactionaries in Congress. Only by unity can we win the war, the peace and "keep faith with our fighting men," he said.

IF IT WERE THE U. S. . . In grim geographical allegories Davies depicted the soul-stirring Soviet epic by transforming Soviet sacrifices and struggle into the territories of the United States and identifying Russian cities with their equivalents in America. Thus, he declared, the Nazi hordes were at the gates of Washington, our oil fields in Oklahoma and Texas were threatened, our whole industrial wealth east of the Mississippi River overrun, our capital moved to St. Louis, and Memphis was our Stalingrad, with 94,000 men, women and children of the Tennessee metropolis destroyed.

The sweltering thousands sat mute with admiration and tense with awe as Davies brought home with magnificent rhetoric the trials of the Soviets in terms of American cities, rivers, states, lives and suffering. Davies who began speaking without a hat, but was forced to don a Panama to ward off the sun thrusts, spoke to a nationwide audience over the Mutual Broadcasting System. Among his most earnest appeals was one for a strong public opinion to forge powerful bonds between the United States and the Soviet Union, to fight all efforts and intrigues to weaken these ties.

The Triboro Stadium echoed to the cheers and applause which greeted Davies' assertion that "there are no inherent conflicts of interest, nor need there be for generations to come between the Soviet Union and the United States." Recalling the prodigious feats of the "Giant Killer," the Red Army, which cracked, "like ice in the Russian spring," the myth of Nazi invincibility forever, the man who made two missions to Moscow brought forth resounding applause from thousands of sweat-soaked palms by declaring that Soviet deeds, like their pledge, purposes and policies have been sealed with the blood of millions of their citizens.

Insisting that if "we are friends, we should act like friends," Davies, accompanying his words with emphatic beats against the rostrum, reiterated that post-war stability is an illusion unless the Soviet Union is included in the future enterprise of peace and global reconstruction as a respected, full and trusted partner.

"They have earned it. They deserve it. The world needs it," he declared as the throng roared acclamation.

URGENT CONCERNED BLOW Brigadier General Troup Miller, U. S. Army, paying high tribute to the Red Army and the Russian people, citing the staggering losses suffered by the Soviets in two years of matchless heroism, made reference to the coming second front. The Red Army, the British Tommy and the American Doughboy, he said, will ensure the inevitable defeat of the Nazi "Supermen" when these "three forces are afforded an opportunity on land to strike a simultaneous, concerted blow" against the enemy.

Mayor LaGuardia, appearing in shirt sleeves, warned about the growing signs of chaos on the home front brought about by the defeatists and enemies of President Roosevelt.

"Let us have unity at home," the Mayor called out to sweeping applause.

"Let us back the President of the United States and the quicker we do that, the better it will be for the cause—the better it will be for all." The Mayor hailed the Soviet people and said that but for the fact that "the Red Army held the line" the Allies would have "no front to go to today."

SOVIET ATTACHE Colonel Ilya Safayev, Red Army military attache, who appeared in place of Soviet Admiral Alkula, was accompanied on the platform by Rear Admiral Alexander Brykin, Captain Kladov of the Red Army and Captain Vladimir Izotov, Soviet Merchant Marine. Nine Red Navy men flanked the Soviet delegation on the huge platform. All received a standing demonstration.

Sidney Hillman, president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, expressed the heartfelt gratitude of American labor for the Red Army and its deepest admiration for the Russian people. The firmest coalition between Russia, England and the United States, Hillman said, "is the surest and, indeed, the only guarantee to final victory." The continuance of this coalition into the post-war period, he asserted, "offers the one great hope that the next generation can live a full, secure and more abundant life, free of the dread and of aggression, war and destruction which has overhung us for the last quarter century."

Hillman struck out against the "Pacific First" crowd and those who oppose the President's global military strategy. The policies advocated by these disaffection elements, he warned, stem from the underlying fear and hate of the Soviet Union and the "discredited policy that culminated at Munich and plunged the world into war." Such a program, if continued today, Hillman declared, will imperil our victory and destroy the possibilities of an enduring peace.

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Supplies in North Africa

WASHINGTON, June 27 (UP).—More than 170,000 tons of civilian supplies followed American troops into North Africa and played an important part in the campaign there, Lend-Lease Administrator E. R. Stettinius, Jr., said tonight.

Explaining that Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower and his staff considered this a "vital military necessity," he disclosed that \$40,000,000 worth of goods was sent to North Africa up to May 31.

Gives Birth to Twins—But Four Days Apart

LONDON, June 27 (UP).—A London woman was revealed today to have given birth to twins—four days and ten miles apart.

WANT-ADS

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CHANGE THE WORLD

Soldiers of Democracy Have a
Home Front Job Too, Wiping
Out Scourge of Fascism

By MIKE GOLD

Hamtramck, Michigan, is actually a part of Detroit, but by some political freak is an incorporated and independent town entirely surrounded by the larger city.

During the tragic days of the recent riots, by some enchantment, Hamtramck remained an island of peace, an oasis of democracy.

Across the border line innocent blood rushed in the gutters. Liberty shrieked and fell in Detroit under the boots of American Storm Troopers. But in Hamtramck the free Negro citizens went about their customary private business.

They passed in and out of restaurants and department stores. They rode on street cars and tolled in war factories. They visited movie houses and had ice cream soda with their friends.

A Nazi gang from Detroit muscled in to blow up Hamtramck with the dynamite of race hatred. But the indignant cops of Hamtramck kicked the brown-shirted foreigners the hell out. Hitler got the bum's rush from Hamtramck. Life—normal American life went on in little Hamtramck, even though across the border, in Detroit, riot and murder polluted the free American air.

A curious paradox, indeed! On this side of the fence, free America—on the other side, Nazi Germany. It needs to be examined, I believe. Why didn't the Nazi horror strike Hamtramck as it did Detroit? The same sort of working people live in both communities, with Hamtramck, if anything, having fewer native born Americans. Its population is largely Polish and Polish American. What gave them strength to resist all the Nazi agitators of race hatred?

Well, I don't know the whole answer. Maybe Tom Dombrowski, young Polish American writer who so vividly reported the shame of Detroit for our Daily Worker, can supply the clue. Or Stanley Novak, Detroit councilman of Polish parentage who recently was threatened with a legal lynching by His Eminence Mr. Biddle for being "prematurely anti-fascist."

Yes, such enlightened Americans within whose veins flows the fiery blood of Koshutko must know the answer. Such as they have made Hamtramck a town Jefferson and Lincoln would have loved and well understood.

This little city is notorious for its defiance of all red-baiters, Kluxers and fascists. It has elected Communists to various city offices. It is 100 per cent trade union. It is 100 per cent anti-Nazi and anti-Hoover. Hamtramck always had the guts to stand up for what it believed in. And what it believed in was labor and progress and the old jubilee of American freedom.

A Negro citizen can enjoy all his human and political rights in such an atmosphere, created by such a people. The skill and professional experience of Nazi organizers can never prevail in towns like Hamtramck, where the population has been used to fighting for freedom.

Race riots can be averted in any community where the leaders are not a bunch of quivering liberals, perpetually wetting their pants in fear of the lousy fascist vote.

Only political leaders willing as any soldier to die for principle can stop the Kluxers, the Bundists and the Christian Fronters.

How much religion is there in the heart of a preacher who fears to tell his congregation that Jew-baiting and Negro-lynching are a fresh crucifixion of the mystical blood of Christ? Such preachers cannot stop the race riots.

How much democracy is there in the heart of a politician who thinks only of his own political future and dreads to make enemies of Kluxers and Fronters? Such mayors can never halt Hitlerism here.

Little Hamtramck seems to be a stronghold of people who really believe in the Stars and Stripes and the Constitution.

We need more anti-fascist education in the cities, towns and remotest villages of America—political education such as the citizens of Hamtramck have been getting for a decade.

We need more Dombrowskis and Novaks and fewer quaking Biddies. We need soldiers of the home front. We need white men and black men who will form a mighty band and swear a great oath to stick to each other until the last foot of Hitlerism is conquered.

We need a United Front in America of all the common people, and their innumerable creeds, religions, races, philosophies, colors, confusions and hopes.

We must forget what separates us and unite on what alone can free us from the yoke of Nazi slavery. Let us learn from Hamtramck how to kill Nazism at the roots. Let it not happen here, or even be a dismal small cloud on the sky. Let us prevent the bloodshed of a racial war inflamed by the Nazis to destroy us.

Our Reporter Shoulda Brought Along a Fish--

By Michael Singer

Elise, that's what I called her until she objected with an off-the-beat remark that "I with the book would stop calling her Elise. I'm a sea lion, not a sea cow," was adjusting the huge red ribbon on her neck and polishing up her already well-oiled torso before going out in front of the "Spangles" crowd at Madison Square Garden. "I can feel the heat already," she was saying wiggling in excitement.

"She's always griping about something," said Bono, her sea lion colleague who throws as mean a screwball as that old master, Carl Hubbell. Bono was munching on a crate of frozen food, air mailed to him that morning and looked as cool as the icings around the package. The other member of Captain Roland Tibbert's act was quiet. He was miffed a little over "Elise" stealing his act with her clownish antics. I mollified him somewhat by remarking that he did a better bar act than any gymnast I'd ever seen. "Takes a lot of practice," he muttered under a well-trimmed whisker.

"Anyway," was his parting shot as he sidled out the door, "we don't have to worry about priorities like Fellenberg's Wonder Bears." I thought about that and brought the subject up to Ivan, a handsome Russian brute who was fingering the wheels of his scooter and looking a little concerned. "We'll get through alright on the equipment we have," Ivan said, "but it worries us stiff sometimes to think that maybe our skates and bikes may need replacements. I wonder what Nelson would do about that? Might be important to have circus these days."

"His pal, the Siberian Grizzly, let out a hearty guffaw. "He's all day worrying. He's impossible during the bleak Stalingrad days and now that the Red Army's pounding hell out of the Nazis,

he's found something else to worry about. Priorities! Let Barmen worry. How d'ya like the show?"

I thought "Spangles" magnificent, dazzling, glittering, a one-ring edition of the winter circus that had all its eye-filling, thrilling highlights replete with touches of Ziegfeld Follies and the old Palace vaudeville days that made it the best show in town.

Eighteen Pounds, and It Ain't Cornflakes

"Yeh, it's a nice show, nice people, nice animals in it. Court's cats get the real break, though. Imagine, 18 pounds of beef a day. Wouldn't believe it with rationing these days, but they deserve it," Grizzly said. We thought he sounded just a little envious.

We stepped into Alfred Court's menagerie later to find out about those 18 pounds of beef. A huge Abyssinian lion granted at my naivete. "Whadya want us to eat, cornflakes?" he growled. Yes, but 18 pounds. . .

"Listen, champ," a toothsome Berber lion cut in, "there isn't a more patriotic lion than Monarch here, or me, or anyone of us. We're for rations, overall rations. But 18 pounds of meat a day is like a hot dog for you. Can you work on a hot dog diet? Talk about sacrifices. We're eating horse meat for the duration, horse meat, mind you not choice prime beef. Don't see it affecting our act, do you?"

I tried to explain that never for a moment did I doubt their patriotism or their wonderful artistry. But I had gotten off on the wrong foot. "Why don't you scream and get a rander at the clowns, you'll feel more at home," another lion said ominously. And as I bounded for the door, the Abyssinian cat remarked "and don't forget we get only milk and eggs on Sunday."

Yes, Spangles is the best show in town. Don't miss it.



Hitler's fascism at work in America. The scene shows a street riot in down-town Detroit during the height of the riot which was inspired and organized by the Fifth Column. A Negro is being attacked

with a club as he leaves the front door of the car, while a Negro woman emerges fearfully from the center door.

American-Soviet Exhibit Shows Similarities of These Two Peoples

By Naomi Byron

It was a hot, sultry evening—June 22nd, 1943. At the American-Soviet War Exhibit New Yorkers commemorated the 2nd anniversary of Hitler's attack on the Soviet Union.

I would have liked a Red Army soldier to see it. The closely-packed audience, the people standing at the back, the groups clustered on the staircases overlooking the hall, the eager speakers. And in the background, cementing us in determination and friendship, the photo murals showing the common interests, the common struggles for freedom and plenty.

The meeting was a living illustration of the Exhibit. The first thing to strike you upon entering are the murals depicting the main floor, and the words "Two Nations Young Enough to Dare Attempt Equality Among Men." You had to look twice at the strong, proud faces before the legend to distinguish the Soviet citizens from the Americans.

The living people, soldiers listening intently, a sailor, housewives, school kids—these were the same fine, handsome faces on the Soviet farmer, factory worker, soldier.

Shared Common Interests of Both Nations

Each display showed the links which tie our two countries together in a chain of common interests. The Soviet and American Constitutions, with "milder guarantees to their people, were one such example. Another was a map of the United States showing what invades the Nazi invasion of the Soviet Union would have made here. On a circular platform are typical American and Russian kitchens, with their respective food allowances.

Both countries' scrupulous care for the wounded is illustrated by a photo mural showing how the men are carried from the midst of fighting to front-line hospitals, to ambulance planes, to convey ships and to base hospitals.

One of the finest sections of the

Exhibit is the display of American and Soviet posters entitled "The Common Enemy." These show how the Nazis torture, loot, enslave and starve the conquered people. On each poster is a box containing photographs of German atrocities and the Nazi Iron Crosses which were awarded for these savage acts. Together with them is a photo mural of captured Germans with the legend—"Our Answer—Unconditional Surrender."

And, of course, there is the reproduction of a Soviet front line dug-out. As I walked through it, looking at the bunks, the soldiers' greatcoats, helmets, boots, books and the captured swastika flag, I thought of a conversation I had with a friend some years ago. We had been talking of the need for collective security to defeat Hitler. "Some day," I said, "we'll be fighting in the same trench—the Russians and ourselves."

Here it was—one war of the people, one enemy, one objective.

Canadian Gifts to Leningrad

TORONTO, Ont. — "These are great contributions in the promotion of mutual understanding and friendship between the peoples of Canada and the U. S. S. R." was the verdict of M. Kudriavtsev, first secretary of the Soviet Legation, upon the display of paintings, books and Canadian musical compositions which was given here Monday by the Writers, Artists, and Broadcasters' War Council. Hundreds of Torontonians—artists, musicians, writers, as well as laymen—thronged the fine art galleries of Eaton College St. to attend the presentation of the gifts to the people of Leningrad and to view them.

INSPIRED BY SIEGE OF LENINGRAD

The project, originally inspired by the film, "Siege of Leningrad," brought an enthusiastic response from leading Canadian artists, many of whom were present in person.

"I am happy to be present to see the pictures painted by Canadian artists who were impressed by the heroic struggle of Leningrad," concluded the Soviet guest. "Citizens of Leningrad have come with honor from the trials which have fallen to their lot. They, as before, are full of determination to win the victory. They firmly believe that Hitlerism will be destroyed by the joint active actions of the Allies."

Sir Ernest MacMillan replied for the men of the arts with a glowing tribute to the place of culture in the Soviet Union. "Russia," he recognized, "the one aristocracy which has a legitimate place in education—the aristocracy of capacity," he said.

A. J. Jackson, famous Canadian painter, expressed the thought that along with munitions of war, the cultural gifts present that evening would be "understood in Russia better than in any country on earth." The day will come, he said, when instead of munitions, the two peoples would exchange their achievements in science, arts and crafts and ideas.

Principal Norman Wilks of the Toronto Conservatory of Music, spoke of the musical compositions which had been created for the occasion. William Arthur Descon, literary critic, spoke for the writers of Canada.

Paintings by Winnipeg and Toronto school children were on display as well as those of accomplished artists. A collection of books from Quebec was particularly noteworthy.

John Collingwood Reade presided.

At the Gramercy

John Steinbeck's "The Moon Is Down" is playing today and tomorrow at the Gramercy Park Cinema, 23rd St. and Lexington Ave.

Jack Smart, musical comedy star of "Dancing in the Streets," felt that the fifth column here had done a very thorough job. "This propaganda—fine propaganda for Berlin." These are things we can look forward to if we do not help our Negro people, Smart declared. "If race riots get out of hand and become more widespread it can only hinder our war effort irreparably. Smart said the situation must be quickly handled intelligently or it will create disunity and anything that makes us digress from the war effort slows down American victory."

Broadway Leaders Express Shame Over Anti-Negro Riots

By David Platt

All of Broadway is seething with anger over the fifth-column inspired Detroit race riot which has stunned the nation and given us our worst setback since Pearl Harbor. The common feeling on the street is that the Government must take a strong hand to stamp out the fifth column, the breeders of disunity, the appeasers and defeatists who are responsible for the outrage.

Frederic, publicity representative of the American Theatre Wing's Lunch Time Follies expressed the feeling of almost every theatre worker on Broadway when he said "It is up to the FBI to now name names in this case and ferret out these unquestionable agents of Hitler and expose them."

Frederic said, "These are the main enemies of the home front. If we do not win the home front, the other front is in great danger. Theatre people who have fought for Negro equality and democracy for many years must express their point of view affirmatively on this issue."

Race Riots Terrible Commentary on Democracy

Brook Pemberton, producer of "Janie" and member of the Board of Directors of the American Theatre Wing called the riots a "terrible commentary on democracy" and was shocked that such a thing "could happen to any minority in a supposedly civilized age." Pemberton said he hoped it will not greatly affect our war program. However, it is bound to hurt our war effort, he added. "We can only hope there will be no repetition in the rest of America."

Joey Faye, star of Boy Meets Girl said the race riot must have been organized by the fifth column or "it could not have flared up that way."

Faye said they picked on Detroit, the biggest city in the country turning out war armaments. "They see white and Negroes working shoulder to shoulder and this organized fifth column figured here is a good place to start disruption. So they used this method to split the minds of the workers."

Faye agreed with almost everybody else on Broadway that the fifth column must be stopped "or our war effort in our largest industrial city will stop and we will lose the war."

J. J. Leventhal, co-producer of Native Son, Counterattack and Cry Havoc expressed surprise that the Government failed to take the proper precautions to prevent a race riot in the "home town for hatred, fascism, race riots, beginning with Father Coughlin, and the Ku Klux Klan."

Leventhal said that the Government should have stepped into this hotbed of fascism long ago. "The reactionaries have had a remnant holiday in Detroit for years. The German fifth column has been sabotaging in Detroit for years. Let's hope that our government will see that no more of this happens."

Canada Lee Says Government Must Act

Canada Lee, star of Native Son was deeply grieved and was afraid the trouble would spread to New York if "we permitted a situation conducive to stirring up racial hatreds among us."

He said "the riots are Axis inspired, the work of the fifth column. The Government must put its foot down."

Canada Lee's feelings were seconded by Alex Cohen, co-producer of Angel Street who said:

"If I may spread to New York if we are not careful. It must be dealt with firmly and the Axis agents who started this should be shot as fifth columnists. It is horrible what it will do to our war effort. What will our soldiers think? Here they are fighting in Africa and here we are fighting among ourselves in America."

Stanley Film Holds "The Russian Story," a film cavalcade of a thousand years of Russian heroism, is in its third week at the Stanley Theatre. Despite the heat wave, the film has been doing particularly well. It will continue here indefinitely. The companion piece on the Stanley screen program is "Sixty-Ninth Parallel," a recently-arrived featurette, which reveals how Soviet warships waged a triumphant two-year battle for supremacy in the North Atlantic and the Barents Sea.

Henie on Ice Again

STARS ON ICE, second edition, staged by Catherine Littlefield, costumes by Paul Dupont and Lucinda Ballard, musical director, David Henderson. Presented by Soula Henie and Arthur M. Wirtz at the Center Theatre, Rockefeller Center on June 28.

By Ralph Warner

Ice shows have been developing a new and exciting ballet technique "stream-lined," so to speak. The first edition of "Stars on Ice," which opened last summer, created several choreographical effects which were startling for their speed, beauty and feeling.

Miss Henie's big show at the Center Theatre has been refurbished for 1943-44. Many of its former stars have gone into the armed services. But enough remain for an air-conditioned evening with plenty of comedy, several carry-over ballets, and the usual acrobatics. Freddie Trenker, comedian, is the first skater featured. "Ice's brilliant. They Twinkle. White again spine like a blonde-topped top. Carol Lyness and James Wright now perform the charming "Autumn Leaves" number, and the Utrilla's do eccentric stuff. There's a Russian number with Cosacs leaping over ten barrels; and burlesque on Army life, a spoof will bit of "Pan-American" and a "Victory Ball." And much, too much, more.

For those who like to watch skaters perform their magic feats, "Stars on Ice" is still a good show. As for me, after one hour, I find stage skating a good cure for insomnia. But that's just one man's reaction—take it or leave it.

Yiddish Art Theatre

Maurice Schwartz, the well known actor-director-producer of the Yiddish Art Theatre now housed in the former Adelphi Theatre at 7th Ave. and 94th St., N. Y. City, under the auspices of Edwin A. Reikin, manager, is proud to announce the association of Joseph Rumshinsky, as musical director for his theatre.

Radio City Bill

Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer's "The Youngest Profession," starring Virginia Weiland, Edward Arnold, and John Carradine, and presenting in addition, five important Hollywood guest stars, Green, Garson, Walter Pidgeon, Lane, Turner, William Powell and Robert Taylor, is now at Radio City Music Hall.

The Last Man

"To the Last Man," Warner Bros' Nazi saboteur activities in the Canadian North-west, in which Errol Flynn and Julie Bishop will be starred, will have as its technical consultant Prof. Douglas MacLeod. The professor, who has been vacationing in Southern California, is a noted Canadian mining authority.

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Labor and FDR

ONE immediate conclusion which labor must draw from its defeat on the Lewis-Smith-Connally bill is the necessity of rallying its ranks solidly behind the Commander-in-Chief.

By vetoing the bill, the President repudiated sharply the obstructionist war sabotaging gang in Congress which sponsored the measure.

By overriding the veto, Congress demonstrated how easily it could be stamped into unthinking and irresponsible deeds by a clique of blind reactionaries and defeatists.

But labor is showing that it has a far higher sense of national responsibility than the unrepresentative Representatives on Capitol Hill.

Labor refuses to be panicked by the Lewis-defeatist stampede.

Philip Murray's cool and firm statement immediately after the shameful spectacle in Congress shows that labor will permit nothing to divert it from standing firmly behind the President to carry forward the fight for complete and speedy victory.

As Murray said, labor will carry on the fight to strengthen the home front and will help the whole people to express their resentment against the sniping and sabotage of the defeatists.

Labor must start by cleaning out its own ranks, first of all by kicking Lewis out of the labor movement.

However, it cannot win the war alone. It must seek common action with all patriotic and victory forces, rebuilding and strengthening the front of national unity around the President.

The congressional "insurrection" has not weakened but has strengthened the bonds between labor, the people and the Commander-in-Chief. The danger of defeatism has become clearer for the whole nation. The enemies at home are better identified.

It remains for labor to close its ranks firmly and save the country from the deepening crisis provoked by the helpmates, friends and abettors of Hitler.

More Wrecking

FRESH from its wrecking campaign on the labor relations sector of the home front, the Congress majority has now gone on another rampage which can only help Hitler. In voting to ban subsidies for price rail-backs, both Houses have defied the urgent call of the President, labor and consumers for effective action against runaway prices and inflation.

The House had already cut down the funds with which OPA could operate. Now, with ban on subsidies, the House and the Senate would make it impossible for any price control agency to function at all.

This wrecking of the home front cannot be tolerated any more than we would permit anyone to disorganize the army from behind the lines. In fact, this latest move by Congress, unless defeated, is tantamount to a military setback of major proportions.

Every clear-headed patriot is for subsidies. The entire labor movement is for them, with the exception of Lewis (who opposes subsidies for price control, but favors them, of course, to enrich the greedy coal operators). Let the members of both Houses be told emphatically to reject the conference report and wipe out the subsidy ban. Meanwhile, the President should be urged to veto the measure if necessary and this time the veto must be made to stick by bringing Congress into line.

The price control conference held in Washington last Friday under the sponsorship of a group of win-the-war Congressmen can well be the beginning of a vigorous movement in every community.

Let us learn from the defeat on the Con-

nally anti-labor bill, and make sure the wreckers are routed on the equally serious front of price control.

Algiers and Labor

THE double-barreled action of the French Committee of National Liberation at Algiers in declaring invalid all Vichy laws and sentences against French patriots and in abrogating the anti-Communist laws of the Daladier government (September, 1939) is the most important constructive act yet undertaken by the new authority.

These steps reveal that some real progress has been made towards unity, bringing the French Committee at Algiers more into line with the level of patriotic unity existing among Frenchmen in France.

If these actions are immediately put into life by restoring the rights denied by Vichy and its predecessor to all patriots, including Communists, it will become much easier for the Algiers leaders to solve many of their outstanding differences and advance our common cause.

Some time ago, in connection with the North African situation, President Roosevelt remarked that the inclusion of Communists within the national front is a good idea for all countries.

In its decision on the Schneiderman case, the Supreme Court has acted in accordance with the new spirit of the times.

But why should a number of American labor unions continue to remain far behind the times by keeping in their Constitution and statutes discriminatory provisions against Communists?

The freshly constituted French Committee of Liberation has found it necessary to wipe out such discriminations, recognizing that they hamper unity and victory. Our Supreme Court has taken away any legal justification for such anti-Communist practices.

It is high time for a number of our important national unions to modernize themselves and remove all obstacles which stand in the way of labor's strength and labor's contribution to winning the war.

Get the Criminals!

IT IS the kind of blindness—willful or ignorant, it doesn't matter—which Gov. Kelly of Michigan is showing with respect to the Detroit riots that led to the internal collapse and defeat of France.

With blissful determination the governor of Michigan refuses to ask for a grand jury investigation. He is quite willing to accept the findings of a complacent "fact-finding" committee that there is "no evidence of subversive activities."

He does this in the face of tons of evidence, collected over the past years, of the deliberate efforts of the Klan and other fascist and fifth column organizations to incite race hatred in the most important war center of the country.

Do the Governor and Mayor Jeffries of Detroit think that the great war industry center would not be the special objective of the seditious activities of the fascists and fifth columnists? If they do, they fail completely to understand the kind of war we are in and the type of enemy we are fighting.

Or, perhaps, they are afraid of what a real investigation will uncover? Perhaps they know already the extensive branches and connections of the conspiracy against the war effort, of which the Detroit horror is a part?

It is up to the powerful United Auto Workers and the patriotic church and civic leaders to press relentlessly for the persecution of the real criminals and their accomplices. Enough evidence is on hand to smash the whole fifth column conspiracy. Labor and the people throughout the nation must press for federal action.

Maginot in the Air

by James S. Allen

THE Soviet insistence upon the second front reveals that a definite agreement on the timing, place and scope of the invasion of Europe has not yet been reached.

For us, that is the most pertinent aspect of the Soviet communiqué of June 22 and subsequent comment by Soviet leaders, press and radio.

There has been a marked tendency in this country to assume that a second front understanding was reached following the Roosevelt-Churchill conference in Washington. It was taken for granted rather generally that the seizure of the Italian Islands and the air offensives against Germany and Italy were preliminary stages in a definitely scheduled, large-scale invasion of Europe, timed with the action of the Red Army.

Certainly, the Mediterranean operations and the air bombings can be preliminary to the real thing, providing they are planned that way.

But they can also be actions undertaken without the fixed intention of following through immediately with the long-overdue two-front, coalition attack in Europe.

In fact, there is cause for uneasiness in hints from official quarters that the theory of the air offensive alone must be tried out before a second front is attempted.

It is an alluring theory. According to it, we can save many lives, avoid the dangers of landing large armies under enemy attack, and at the same time bring Germany to her knees by knocking out her war industry.

It seems to have many advantages. For some circles its appeal rests in the assumption that Britain and America will be permitted to preserve their great armies almost intact, while the Soviet Union is forced to expend its reserves upon severe land fighting on the Eastern Front.

But this theory is nothing but the super-super American version of the Maginot Line strategy.

Let us examine the claim of the air power enthusiasts. They say

that over a period of time every important industrial center in Germany can be wiped out. This will make it impossible for Hitler to supply the war fronts. He will be left with a huge army, but without any means of replacing equipment.

Presumably, this will convince Hitler of the futility of continuing the war; he will then seek an unconditional surrender.

This approach must make two perilous assumptions.

The first is that Hitler cannot take any successful counter-measures to protect his industrial centers, move existing plants to other places, set up new industry and exploit more thoroughly the war industries in occupied Europe.

Nor does it take into account that Hitler may not wait for the leisurely unfolding of his own "destruction from the air" and undertake some diversionary and counter-attacks of his own.

The second assumption is that the existing material in the hands of the German army will be depleted in land combat, while the air offensive wings on. For if this material is not to be used up, and the big reserves not depleted, will not the German armies be just as powerful after the air offensive as before?

And who can be counted upon to weaken the German army and reduce its equipment?

Why, of course, the Red Army on the Eastern Front, which will continue patiently to do all the Jimmie Higgins work of the war.

It is another form of the same cheap reasoning by the anti-Second Fronters whose influence has contributed to keeping the British and American soldiers off the soil of Europe.

It is old General Maginot with wings.

It is the old concept of minimum risks and limited warfare, and cultivating chestnut trees in Eastern Europe.

What beneficent fate will preserve us from the sacrifices of war and at the same time save us from defeat?

Will there be a miracle on the Eastern Front?

Will our salvation drop from above, whether by planes or just heavenly?

Soviet frankness should awaken us from the twilight sleep into which we have fallen.

Letters From Our Readers

America's Shame

New York, N. Y.
Editor, Daily Worker:

I read the moving account of the riot in Detroit by Tom Dombrowski in the June 23 issue. The pictures of the terrible tragedy in all the papers corroborate his statements that the police did little or nothing to stop the white hoodlums from running amok.

I feel like the Rumanian worker he describes. I want to cry for the shame of America. I am ashamed for America.

But, I'm no weeping willow. And like the decent people of our country I am going to work harder to see that this shame will not be repeated in America again.

MARY DJUBA.

Congratulations!

Editor, Daily Worker:

Our entire proud community, especially the Harlem Communist Party, wishes to congratulate the Daily Worker and The Worker for their magnificent job in contributing to the success of the history-making June 7th Negro Freedom Rally.

That meeting was the first mass, dramatic fusion of the struggle for the unconditional citizenship of Negro citizens with our patriotic war for the unconditional surrender of the Hitler Axis. The hearts of the Negro people were set upon making the meeting a world-beater, as it was. Only the Daily Worker, of all the daily newspapers in New York, saw that clearly and acted accordingly. Even some of the win-the-war commercial papers missed the bus.

The Worker papers not only didn't miss the bus but helped to speed it up in reaching its destination. These papers proved again that they are the most consistent and vigorous champions of Negro rights of all the American daily press. And only a publication which literally breathes a police of victory, can effectively battle for the equality of Negroes and all other minorities.

The fact that 1,000 copies of the special edition of the Daily of June 9—carrying the front page photo of the meeting—were sold by Communist Party clubs in Harlem before you could say "Jack Robinson" is a further tribute to the understanding of the Negro people of the role of the Daily Worker for our community and for the nation.

Life itself teaches us how important it is to build the circulation of the Worker press in Harlem. We believe that the Negro working people and their families will themselves take care of this

The opinions expressed in these letters are those of the readers and not of the paper. We welcome letters from our subjects of current interest. To facilitate the printing of as many letters as possible, and to allow for the freest discussion, please limit letters to 300 words.

task, once the Worker is brought to them.

The Harlem Communist Party is enthused and inspired and pledges that the people of our community shall not wait for the Worker, on week-days or Sundays. For we want bigger and better rallies for freedom and for the quickest, most complete victory over Hitlerism everywhere.

Sincerely yours,

BEN DAVIS, JR.

More on German People

Brooklyn, N. Y.
Editor, Daily Worker:

In my discussion with my friends and fellow workers on the German people and the Nazi state, I am always challenged by the truths of the social sloughiness of the Germans which I cannot honestly deny is apparent.

Haven't they succumbed to that mad Hitlerian promise that they would become business men and landlords with the conquered Poles, Slavs and Russians to serve them? Have they not been eating the fruit of toil of the subjugated peoples?

Despite the fact that these people have brought forth the greatest men in music, political science, medicine and other fields, still what about the letters found on bodies of Nazi soldiers? Wives and sisters begging for a dress or a trinket pilaged from the Russian slain.

I hope the Daily Worker will print an article devoted to this subject.

E. B.
EDITOR'S NOTE: William Z. Foster, Chairman of the Communist Party wrote a series of three articles, published Jan. 25, 26, 27, on this subject, and Milton Howard's column in the Jan. 15 issue also deals with it.

Keep Telling It To Warner Bros.

Chicago, Ill.
Editor, Daily Worker:

The following is a letter which I sent to Warner Brothers after I went to see "Mission to Moscow."

"I wish to congratulate you on the magnificent picture 'Mission to Moscow.' The suppression of the true facts concerning the Soviet

We can only win this war fighting, and the only shortcut to finishing it is speed.

THE firm and confident tone of the Soviet communiqué should impress upon some people that in no case will the Soviet Union be a victim of the war.

After losing five million soldiers and despite the great havoc and devastation on Soviet soil, the Red Army is fully prepared to launch the great strategic offensive if only the Allied armies do their part in the West.

By comparison, we are almost unscathed. We have no moral or military right to hesitate.

We have every reason to act. Aside from the obvious advantages of having a shorter war, we have imperative political reasons for a quick second front.

The first of these is of world importance. We cannot hope for American security within a peaceful world order unless we are assured the collaboration of Britain and the Soviet Union. We need that collaboration to end the war. Yet we cannot have it unless we give them our fullest cooperation in winning the war.

UNLESS we enter decisively upon the great offensive against Hitler Germany, we stand the danger of being overwhelmed by the defeatists and pro-fascists at home.

The crisis on the home front is being fed by our delay in opening the second front, and the home crisis contributes to delaying the invasion of Europe.

This vicious circle has to be broken somewhere.

It turns out that it is not only Hitler-dominated Europe which is being encircled. We are being encircled right on our own mainland by the political campaigns of the Axis and its American fellow-travelers.

We have to break out of the home encirclement and transform the circle around Europe into advancing armies.

If we hit at Hitler Germany we strike our internal enemy at his home base. By destroying Hitlerism in Europe, we deprive our native fascists of their world mainstay.

It's fierce political struggle at home and hard fighting abroad. The fight is global, which includes the home front. It is hard and relentless. There is no other way.

Union and the multitudinous anti-Soviet propaganda, has been a very great detriment to our country."

HELEN C. SMITH.

Take a Bow, Dave

Chicago, Ill.
Editor, Daily Worker:

I want to take this opportunity to tell you how much I enjoy David Platt's column. The motion picture industry is very important and his very enlightening column keeps the public informed as to just what is going on and what should be done.

H. C. S.

To Every Friend

Chappaque, N. Y.
Editor, Daily Worker:

Permit me through your columns to thank most deeply every comrade and friend for their warm sympathy in my bereavement.

My wife died quietly, as she lived, always concerned for the peace and well-being of others. Her going is a great loss. How she pined for that new and better world which all good men and women are struggling so hard to bring in! Needed—it shall be.

A. A. HELLER.

Job for the FBI

Providence, R. I.
Editor, Daily Worker:

What is the matter with the Department of Justice? If a New Masses reporter, a couple of weeks ago, could find that the KKK and its kindred snakes in the grass were instigators of the recent Packard trouble, why can't J. Edgar Hoover and his advertised sleuths get to the bottom of the Detroit riots?

Fifth columnists are blatantly active there and elsewhere so why doesn't Hoover, who can smell a Red every time you say "labor union" do something about it?

A. R.

Dies, Too

Providence, R. I.
Editor, Daily Worker:

The recent decision in favor of William Schneiderman by the Supreme Court was a slap at the Dies Inquisition and all those bigots who were in sympathy with the fascist ideology, favored the destruction of the Spanish Republicans and supported the Hitler stooge Franco.

Fascist groups in this country are still raising an anti-Communist howl as a smoke screen to hide their real purpose.

It is about time that these red-baiters were tried for their subversive activities and I would include Dies in that lot.

J. R.

Pole Patriots Say Sikorski Hampers Unity

MOSCOW, June 27 (ICN).—Issue No. 14 of the weekly "Wolna Polska" publishes a declaration adopted by the Union of Polish Patriots at its Congress. The introductory part of the declaration deals with the predatory rule of the German occupation forces in Poland, stating that the people are conducting an implacable fight against the Hitlerite invaders and emphasizing that thanks to the blows inflicted on Germany by the United Nations the war has entered a decisive phase.

"In this situation the Poles cannot remain passive," states the declaration.

The declaration stresses that the tragedy of September 1939 revealed the utter bankruptcy of the "Sanation" (Canacja—a political movement supporting the reactionary Beck government) system. It points to the necessity of discarding obsolete forms and ideas in overcoming the disunity of the people, and to the necessity of uniting the people on a basis conforming to the demands of the present moment.

Pointing to the unification of the forces of the people in the struggle against the German invaders of Poland, the declaration contrasts it with the position among emigres where the old reactionary groupings still exist, which harms the liberation struggle of the people.

The declaration levels sharp criticism at General Sikorski's government which, it states, is pursuing a policy of splitting the people and keeping them from struggle against the Germans instead of a policy of unifying the people and organizing the people's war.

Instead of an uncompromising attitude towards Hitlerism, the Sikorski government swallowed the Katyn provocation. Sikorski's government kept the Polish soldiers from fighting the Germans and evacuated the Polish army from the USSR.

The declaration emphasizes that the Sikorski government continues the fatal policy of the pre-September government with regard to the Soviet Union, that it has led to a sharpening of relations with Czechoslovakia, and that "instead of strengthening the sympathies of the Anglo-American world so valuable to us, instead of becoming a factor making for the consolidation of the anti-Hitler coalition, the Sikorski government has become a heavy burden to the Anglo-Saxon Allies, a factor trying to undermine the Anglo-Soviet-American bloc." Thus, "General Sikorski's government actually has become heir to and continuator of the 'Ozon' policy which once brought Poland to disaster." (The pro-fascist Ozon policy called for the establishment of only one political party.)

The declaration outlines the aims and aspirations of the Union of Polish Patriots in the USSR (which in wartime is rallying all the Poles residing in Russia regardless of political, social or religious convictions for the struggle against Hitlerism) as follows:

Aid to the Polish people in the struggle for the liberation of their country from the German yoke; the organization of armed struggle of the Poles for the restoration of the sovereign rights and independence of the Polish State; the struggle for the restoration of a parliamentary, democratic system in a free Poland and the strengthening of the bonds of friendship between the Polish people and the peoples of the Soviet Union.

ALLIANCE VITAL

The principal task facing the Polish people is the rout of the German occupation forces. The Union of Polish Patriots wants to help them in this struggle by forming the Kosciuszko Division to fight the German invader side by side with the Red Army. Simultaneously the Union of Polish Patriots wants thereby to help strengthen the brotherhood in arms and the friendship between Poland and the Soviet Union. It regards this friendship as "the principal factor which will make it possible once and forever to insure our existence against the madness and cruelty of German imperialism."

The declaration similarly emphasizes that the policy of alliance with the Soviet Union is the only wise policy, and stresses the necessity for putting an end once and for all to the disputes and friction with Czechoslovakia, and to begin a policy of collaboration between the two countries.

Dealing with the question of the future frontiers of Poland the declaration demands that their adjustment be guided by considerations of justice and democracy and the strength of the independent Polish State-to-be.

It points out in particular that the Polish ethnical group in Silesia must again become part of the Polish State, and that the mouth of the Vistula must belong to Poland. East Prussia—the bastion of German imperialism in the Baltic separating Poland from the Baltic—must become Poland's.

The declaration concludes with an appeal to all Poles for unity in the struggle against the Germans.

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